All the Sporting News
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THE TRIBUNE

Oakland Tribune.

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THE TRIBUNE

VOL. XXXXIII. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1897. NO. 21

NORDHAUSEN MURDERED.

Conclusion of the Doctors Who Conducted the Autopsy.

WOUND NOT SELF-INFLICTED.

Beside the Wound on the Side There Was One on the Head.

FUNERAL OF THE DECEASED.

The Amount of Property Left by the Dead Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Charles C. Nordhausen of Oakland was murdered.

This startling discovery was made today at the autopsy held on the body by Drs. Morgan and Taylor. They carefully examined every wound and the condition of the body and they unanimously declare that the wounds could not possibly have been self-inflicted.

It was found that there was one wound over the left eye, and another on the back of the head.

The most remarkable discovery, however, was in regard to the bullet wound on the left side of the body that was the cause of death. Every possible theory was brought forth to account for the story that the wound was inflicted by himself but it was impossible to reconcile them with the direction of the shot and the doctors declared that the bullet was fired by another.

Dr. C. M. Armistead attended Nordhausen at the hospital. Yesterday afternoon he told Nordhausen that he had but a short time to live and asked if he had any word to leave in regard to his property or other matters.

Nordhausen replied that his affairs were in good shape and he had nothing to say.

Dr. Armistead then asked him: "Who was the woman who shot you?"

Nordhausen cast a glance at the physician and said, in feeble tones: "Never mind about that; it's done now."

A few minutes later he became conscious, talked rambling about mines and Randsburg and did not regain consciousness before he died. He had a touch of delirium tremens Monday night.

It is reported this afternoon that a prominent Oakland lady was with Nordhausen on Sunday last and an effort is now being made to find out who she was.

Dr. Taylor said last evening that when he saw the wounds about 7 o'clock Monday morning, they looked to be several hours old.

He said he thought at the time, from the examination he made, that the wounds were inflicted long before 2 o'clock in the morning, which was the time Nordhausen said he had accidentally shot himself. He said the blood in the wound in the forehead was very dry and had the general appearance of having been inflicted twenty-four hours before.

The manager of the Baldwin told Deputy Coroner McCormick and Detective Whitaker that he thought that Nordhausen's wounds had been inflicted outside the hotel. Circumstances which indicate this are that Nordhausen had a bandage around his head on Sunday and the bell boy said he leaned to one side when he moved or walked as though he was suffering pain in that side.

The body will be brought over to this city this afternoon.

G. F. Heeseman, the dead man's brother-in-law, was seen this afternoon and advised of the physician's decision.

"We have all believed from the first that my brother-in-law came to his death by the hands of another. We arrived at that belief from the bell boy's story and from what Dr. Taylor said of the matter. Mr. Nordhausen was a peaceful man and as far as we knew had not an enemy in the world. He may have gotten into trouble in San Francisco that day, but of that we know nothing. The family is as much at a loss to account for the tragedy as anyone."

The late Charles C. Nordhausen leaves a widow and four children, Olga, Elsa, Carl and Fritz. He was born 45 years ago at Oldenburg, Germany.

Just before his death, Mr. Nordhausen stated to the attendant physician that he had his affairs in good shape and was ready to die. Not until after his funeral will the will be opened.

The deceased was worth about $100,000. In addition to one-half interest in the Reliance Building he owns some real estate in West Oakland and also has recently made an investment at Randsburg the value of which is not known. He is also the owner of some stock of unknown value.

Fell in a Fit.

A man fell in a fit in a doorway at the corner of Fourteenth and Broadway this afternoon, the fit, caused probably from hunger. The same man was seen begging on the streets last evening, and to a number of persons whom he asked for aid he said he was an ex-convict and had had nothing to eat for several days. The patrol wagon was summoned and the unfortunate was taken to the Receiving Hospital.

Chicago Hogs.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Hogs light, $3.40@$3.60; mixed, $3.30@$3.65; heavy, $3.25@$3.52 1-2; rough, $3.25@$3.30

FELL FIVE STORIES.

A San Francisco Chinaman Meets a Horrible Death.

HIS HEAD REDUCED TO PULP.

Fisher, the Missing Man, Appears Among the Living.

WANTS TO SQUARE THE DEAL.

Two Prisoners Get a Heavy Ducking in the Bay.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The folly of carelessness in the neighborhood of an elevator received another demonstration this morning. Chin Wah Shing, a Chinese cleaner employed in the Palace Hotel, fell five stories down an elevator shaft in that building and was crushed and broken on the basement floor.

About half-past 9 the elevator, which is in the rear of the hotel and is used chiefly by the servants, stopped at the fifth floor on the up trip to allow James Casey, a carpenter at work in the house, to get on. Casey entered the cage and Joseph Gillespie, the elevator boy, pulled the rope which controls the moveboard the elevator, which by this time gan to ascend Gillespie reached out his arm to close the door. At that moment Ching Shing appeared in the corridor, running for the elevator. The door was about half closed and the cage was already in motion when he arrived at the shaft. The Chinaman caught hold of the door and threw it wide open, thereby jerking the knob out of Gillespie's hand.

At the same time Sing attempted to board the elevator, which by this was between two and three feet above the level of the fifth floor.

In some way he slipped and fell under the car and down the shaft. A few minutes later, when the employes of the hotel arrived at the basement entrance to the shaft, they picked him up dead.

It is probable that the head of the unfortunate servant first struck the floor. The body was found face upward, the feet resting on the side of the shaft about a foot above the bottom. The skull was crushed out of resemblance to a human head and the trunk was doubled up as though the backbone had snapped.

It is not known whether the deceased Chinaman was married. He had worked as servant for Dr. George Hewston of 1132 Sutter street, and a recommendation given him by Dr. Hewston when he left his services was found in his pocket by the Coroner's deputy.

GOT A DUCKING.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Two prisoners nearly lost their lives today at the wharf. They are Frank Hall and James Wilson accused of robbing two Fresno citizens. They were traced to Stockton by Deputy Sheriff Henry who arrested them on the steamer Weber en-route to this city. As the steamer docked, the prisoners who were handcuffed together, tried to jump ashore, fell into the bay and were almost drowned.

Fisher Returns.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Will E. Fisher, the absconding realty agent who has been absent ten days returned today from Stockton where he has been in hiding. He is trying to effect a settlement with his creditors to avoid criminal prosecution, it being charged that he embezzled rents collected by him for his principals.

WOLCOTT IN PARIS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Senator Wolcott has left for Paris.

Oppose Sunday Baseball.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The Protestant ministers of this city held a special meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday for the purpose of formulating a systematic fight against the bill introduced in the Legislature permitting Sunday baseball.

A committee, with Rev. R. A. Hunter at its head, was instructed to draft resolutions to be distributed among the members of the Legislature condemning the proposed measure and to ask for a hearing before the House Committee. A mass meeting will also be held and the sentiment against the bill agitated.

A Blow to Convict Labor.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

The House Committee on Labor today authorized a favorable report on the bill to prohibit the employing of prison labor on Government buildings.

Washington's Senator.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 27.—The nineteenth joint ballot gave Turner 33, Squire 6, Rogers 2, Daniels 44, Denny 26, for Senator.

LICENSED TO MARRY

J. F. Goode, Fresno	50
Mrs. A. M. McCutchen, Stockton	40
John Lewenstein, San Francisco	34
Mary A. Minke, San Francisco	34
Ernest M. Drake, Oakland	20
Carrie Estelle Gould, Oakland	26

ESTUARY BRIDGE.

How Shall the Proposed New Structure Be Designed?

A VARIETY OF OPINIONS.

Conference of Officials and Leading Citizens on the Subject.

DOUBLE-DECKERS IN FAVOR.

The Traffic That Would Have to Be Handled on One Draw.

The Board of Supervisors met this afternoon with the railroad representatives to discuss the Webster street bridge matter.

The Southern Pacific Company was represented by General Manager J. Kruttschnidt, Chief Engineer of Maintainance, W. G. Curtis and J. J. Foulds, attorney for the Company.

W. M. Rank appeared for the Alameda Electric Line. The Alameda Board of Trustees were represented by William Hammond, F. J. Fletter and T. W. Lydecker. T. M. Frodden, Superintendent of Streets of Alameda, also came over.

District Attorney Charles Snook and Supervisors Church, Mitchell, Talcott and Wells were on hand to look out after the county's interests.

Edson Adams and Charles Cotton were interested spectators.

The City Council had been invited to be present, but owing to a misunderstanding of the date of the meeting failed to materialize at the hour designated. Messages were sent to the individual members and the opening time was delayed nearly an hour later than scheduled.

It was about 2:30 o'clock when Councilman John F. Towle and Walter F. Manuel appeared on the scene. In the interim the railroad people looked over plans and in an informal way discussed the styles of bridges.

Mr. Kruttschnidt thought the double-deck plan proposed, was the most satisfactory, though some objections were made to this owing to the necessity of a long grade on each side of the span.

Councilman C. K. Marshall, came in during the preliminary discussion.

ChairmanTalcott called the meeting to order and announced that the District Attorney would make a statement of why the gathering had assembled.

Mr. Snook then said: "As I understand this matter, this is a conference called by the Supervisors of the County, with the Trustees of Alameda, the City Council and the representatives of the railroad, to determine whether or not, the persons interested desire to construct but one bridge over the estuary in place of the Alice and Webster street birdges. The reason of inviting Alameda's representatives here, is that owing to the existing laws, it is possible that the municipalities of Alameda and Oakland, will have to combine in order to do this work.

F. J. Fletter, then nominated Chairman Talcott for the permanent presiding officer of the meeting. This was accepted.

Attorney Foulds next spoke.

The Southern Pacific Company has been notified by Secretary of War that the Webster street bridge shall be removed," he said. "It has occurred to the Company that but one bridge could be constructed to accomodate all the traffic. Of course such a bridge is in the interests of commerce, for but one bridge is far less of an obstruction than two. We have found, however, that we must get all parties interested together and decide upon something definite at once, for the time of the Legislature is limited. Mr. Curtis is here to explain the plans we have prepared. Before any plan is formulated by us we have waited for the result of this meeting. I do not anticipate any objections to needed legislation if we can all agree harmoniously on some plan.

"Do you consider it necessary that we should agree on a particular plan before anything can be done?" asked Supervisor Church.

"Well," replied Mr. Foulds, "we must know something definite before we can go ahead."

T. W. Leydecker asked that the plans be explained and W. G. Curtis then showed what styles of bridges they represented.

The plans were tacked on the walls. One represented a combined highway and railway bridge on the same level. The other showed the highway overhead with inclined approaches. This was similar somewhat to the bridge in place at Sacramento. The only difference being that the inclined approaches extended over the draw. The grade proposed was but 5 per cent, while the Sacramento incline reached between 6 and 7 per cent.

Mr. Curtis thought that putting the highway, electric and railway traffic all on one level was more or less dangerous, and would be found to be a great inconvenience when the traffic increased any great extent. He announced that the plans were but rough sketches, made to ascertain the approximate expense.

Manager Kruttschnitt announced that the plans were prepared at the suggestion of the Supervisors, formed from previous conferences.

"We are responsible to the public for the safety of the lives of our passengers and I want to say that we are not in favor of the plans, represented as on the same level. If the electric cars, wagons and pedestrians must cross the railroad tracks, it will be dangerous. We do not deserve such a bridge. With the other plan all this danger will be obviated." Mr. Kruttschnitt said that if this was adopted, the persons or corporations using the upper roadway would have to pay for the trestle. The expense of this style of a bridge was but little more than the other, he said, while its advantages were many.

Mr. Foulds asked Mr. Curtis how many cars could pass over the bridge during the day.

"We would probably run a broad and narrow gauge train each way every half hour," he replied.

"This, with the twelve hourly electric cars," resumed Mr. Kruttschnitt, would make sixteen chances for accidents per hour, for all of these have to cross on the same level."

Chairman Talcott said that suggestions had been made to the effect that some definite action be taken at once. He called for remarks from all present.

F. J. Fletter, speaking for Alameda, said that this people wanted the steam cars to go above, if anything had to. His second choice was to let the railroad build a separate bridge and the county and electric line another. If the railroad does not want to send its trains above, and only a single bridge was allowable, then he wanted the single floor plan.

T. W. Leydecker suggested that the railroad company exchange property with the City of Alameda; if some of the water front was used for an approach. He thought Alameda would be willing to contribute toward a bridge.

Mr. Hammond liked the double deck idea for safety. He thought the expense to the approach of the bridge would be all that Alameda could stand. If the railroad was to take the upper deck, he thought it would greatly decrease the expense to both cities.

This ended Alameda City's case.

Walter Manuel, for the City Council, announced that the body he was a member of had given the matter very little consideration. He did not think the city would pay part of the expense of building the bridge, but thought rights of way could be secured.

"If the approaches commence say up as far as Third street," he said, "there would be many damage suits to be settled. He favored the overhead bridge for safety and did not want to see two bridges, as it would injure commerce.

Mr. Kruttschnitt announced that the approaches would not extend further north than First street.

"That being the case," replied Mr. Manuel, "I think the city would be perfectly willing to grant such rights of way south of First street."

Mr. Manuel did not think the city should be called upon to pay a part of the cost of the bridge. He thought that the City Council would protect its water front in every way possible.

Mr. Hammond, speaking for Alameda, wanted the bridge to remain at its present location, as it would work an injury to the city if a change was made.

Supervisor Booth, who had dropped in, wanted views as to the location of the new structure.

Mr. Kruttschnitt gave as reasons why the location should be changed that all traffic must be stopped during the building if a new site is not chosen. "We will tell you very frankly," continued Mr. Kruttschnitt, "that we are looking for the future. We want a bridge that will last for years and years. If we have to take the upper story, and the bridge should be opened, our trains would have to back down and take a new start. This will delay transportation, and we don't want to go into any project that will handicap us for years to come. If we took the upper story this would be the result. With the electric cars it is different, likewise with teams.

"We may as well as talk frankly on this matter. The only advantage in a single bridge to us would be a decreased cost in operation after it is built. We have figured out that we can build a single bridge free of all traffic but ours, for about the same or less cost than by going into this matter with you. I think the same will be found in your side of the case.

"Now, with us, we don't want to agree with anything which will handicap us in giving better service. The electric cars run rapidly and we must do likewise in competition."

Supervisor Talcott thought that the grade could be reduced to two per cent. He asked whether with this reduction in grades would it not make it possible for the steam cars to run above without detriment to traffic.

Mr. Kruttschnitt did not think so. The sharp curves and grades would necessitate heavier engines and would be a severe break in a short run of eight miles.

Supervisor Talcott answered a questioned propounded by Mr. Hammond as to the cost of the approaches, replying that $15,000 would cover the expense.

Yardley-Buller Trust Deed.

A formidable document bearing English stamps was received today by the County Recorder.

It was another deed of trust made by Mrs. Mary Leilah Kirkham Yardley-Buller for advances. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Company made the loan of 1100 pounds and to its trustees, James Monroe Allen and W. S. Goodfellow the trust deed to her interest in the late Kirkham estate was given.

A Chinaman Thief.

The police have received frequent complaints from builders that lumber has been stolen from houses in course of construction. Last evening Officer Murray caught a Chinaman named Ah Fah carrying lumber from a building which is being erected by one Silverstein at Fourth and Castro streets. The Chinaman was booked at the city prison for petit larceny.

Idaho Senator.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 27.—The Democrats refused support to the State Senator Heitfeld, Populist nominee for United States Senator, today. The ballot was: Heitfeld 25, Dubois 27, Nelson 15. Dubois got one Democratic vote.

The Cow Thieves.

The hearing of Mike Gormley and Fred Christiansen, the alleged cow thieves, was continued till February 3d by Judge Wood this morning. Gormley was represented by Col. Oglesby, the colored practitioner of the Police Court.

Morphine Did It.

The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of suicide by morphine poisoning in the case of Edgar L. Cox, who was found dead in bed in a lodging house at 410 Tenth street Monday.

A Still Alarm.

The Fire Department was called out at 8:45 this morning to extinguish a blaze in Frank's pickle factory at 1622 Grove street. The cause of the blaze was a defective flue and the damage was small.

Advertising is almost ruined by lies.

That is why we say so little else but "your money back if you want it."

Ask your grocer for *Schilling's Best*; if you don't like it, he pays you back your money.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 504

SALARIES UNDER FIRE

Alameda County Officials Appear Before the Legislators.

STATEMENTS ARE DESIRED.

The Pay to Be Cut but Not to Affect Present Incumbents.

SACRAMENTO IS VERY LIVELY.

A Lot More Local Measures Are Presented to the Law-Makers.

(Special correspondence of the Tribune.)

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 26.—But for the surroundings, the annex to the Supreme Court rooms might have been a part of Oakland this evening, for it was devoted absolutely to the Alameda County delegation and the county officials who had responded to the call for a conference regarding the fixing of salaries in the county government bill. There were present Senators Beard and Stratton, Assemblymen Clark, Wright, North and Brelling, County Recorder Charles Spear, District Attorney Snook, Deputy Sheriff Will White, W. J. Keating, Frank Clark and Billy McDonald. Aaron Bretz dropped in for a moment, but did not linger, as the only matter he is interested in up here is the mutual insurance bill.

The proceedings started with Assemblyman Clark being elected chairman and Howard Wright secretary. As the county officials did not put in an appearance until over half an hour after the time set for meeting, Mr. Wright, for a joke, moved that the salaries of all officials be cut 20 per cent. Just about this time the missing Alamedans entered and work started up.

Assemblyman North said that in order to proceed intelligently there should be, in his opinion, a statement furnished by the head of each department of the county government setting forth the receipts, expenditures and net salaries of the various offices.

District Attorney Snook said that his belief was that there would be no changes made in the pay of the present officials and that with that understanding he and Mr. Spear had come to represent the various offices. He added that the officials all expressed themselves willing to come to Sacramento if their presence was desired.

North stated that the allowing of the salaries of the present officers to stand was the way things were to be as far as he was concerned.

"There is no question about it," said Secretary Wright. "I will say, though, that my district demands that the salaries be cut. I would like to get an idea of the incomes of the different offices."

Mr. Snook said that he could furnish the delegation with a general statement of the salaries of the officials but not specifically. In the case of the Assessor, for instance, it would be necessary to go to the Treasurer and ascertain how much personal property tax, road tax and poll tax was paid in and then to that must be added the remuneration of the office.

Deputy Sheriff White said that the expenses of the sheriffs office had been materially increased by the fee bill of 1895. Under the old law travelling expenses were allowed in cases of attachment, etc., whereas now they have to be all borne by the sheriff.

Senator Beard suggested that there is no use now for getting up a military roll. He understood that it was prepared annually at considerable expense and had been continued as a relic of the war.

District Attorney Snook now offered to give the delegation a statement as regards his office. As principal I get $5,000 per annum net," he said. "Under the Police Court bill I appoint Mr. Melvin the prosecuting attorney there with a salary of $2,000. We must have a competent man in the Police Court, as there are many very important cases to be handled, such as the prosecution of the liquor and lottery violators. I also appoint an assistant District Attorney at $125 a month. For deputies' services I have $1,500 per annum. The gross compensation of the office is $6,500. I am allowed one chief deputy, Mr. Church, at a salary of $2,100. The personnel of my office consists of Messrs. Melvin, Greene, Moore, Church and Stetson. Mr. Stetson is employed by me personally and receives his salary out of my income. We have thirteen justices courts to handle and much time is taken in insane examinations. I do not wish to blow my own trumpet, but I will say that the officials of the various asylums state that Alameda County is the only county to make returns of the estates of the insane. This is considerable work, as I frequently have to become guardian and thereby obtain additional bonds to my official bond. It is therefore more advantageous to me to have others appointed guardians. I will add that under the general laws for the prosecution of criminal cases I employ a stenographer. He is paid by the county for the actual work done. His work consists of writing up the ordinances, etc., for the Supervisors, and all such public matters."

Mr. Snook's statement was evidently thoroughly satisfactory to the delegation, and at its conclusion North moved that the county officers be requested to forward to the members statements of the receipts and expenditures of their offices and the net sums that they receive.

Wright of Berkeley objected. He said that it would be impossible to get at the facts required by members of such statements, as only the ordeal of an examination would reveal the exact information desired. He therefore amended that the officials be requested to appear before the delegation.

North said that his desire was to have the statements submitted so that the members could examine them and then if it was deemed necessary the officials could be sent for.

County Recorder Spear stated that he could give the delegation a general statement as to his office, but that it would be impossible to give the details required until he got at his books.

It was then agreed that each county official be requested to send at once a statement showing his receipts for salary or compensation in any form, his expenditures and their objects, and all incidental notes showing the financial workings of his office.

It was asked if the Supervisors be desired to furnish such statements and the members said they would like to see them with reference to mileage.

Senator Stratton wanted to know how about an officer claimed to be running behind. "It is ridiculous to try and get at the truth by these statements," he said, "the only way is to have an official here and then his predecessor. By putting them under examination we might get at something like the truth but we can't this way."

Spear did not relish the idea of any county official saying that he was running behind, and said that any one of them who says he does lies. Mr. Spear afterwards explained that he only meant his remark to apply to absolutely county officials and not to the township officers.

The meeting then closed with the understanding that the bills will be forwarded at once and that after examination such officials be sent for as are desired. In connection with the meeting it may be mentioned that County Auditor Whidden has sent a letter complaining that the county government bill introduced by Senator Smith cuts his salary from $4,500 to $3,500, which he holds is unfair. Whidden makes a comparison with Los Angeles County, where the Auditor gets about $6,000 a year.

Justice of the Peace Clift was up during the day regarding the meeting, but finding that it did not affect him he returned home on the evening train.

MANY IMPORTANT BILLS.

Bills of much general importance continue to pour in and in the Senate today a number of notable measures were presented. One by Androus makes a sweeping change as regards the care of the insane. It provides that all the asylums and all the demented of the State shall be under the control of a commission of five, consisting of the Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Secretary of the State Board of Health and a reputable physician to be appointed by the Governor.

Examinations are to be made twice a year of all the asylums and detailed provision is made for the care of the inmates. One clause provides that insane patients may correspond with the Judge and District Attorney of the county from which they were committed. Boards of Supervisors are directed to provide in each jail a special room for the care of the insane and those held there shall remain not less than one nor more than fifteen days. No pay patient of a State asylum must be taxed more than $10 per week.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the various county authorities are joining the sheriffs in their fight to have defeated the bill giving to asylum trustees the charge and transportaton of patients from the moment of commitment. They say that it will be inconvenient to have to care for insane prisoners while waiting for an asylum guard to come down and take charge, whereas at present a patient committed in the morning is generally started for the asylum on the evening train.

Senator Dickinson wants to give the surveyors some work. He has introduced a bill making it the duty of Supervisors within ninety days to have a topographical map made by the County Surveyor on a basis of half an inch to the mile. The map is to give the location of railroads, cities, low and high lands and the contour of the country in general. The maps must be completed within ninety days from the day the order is given to the surveyors.

A free public market on the water front of San Francisco is being urged by Senator Hall. It directs the Harbor Commissioners to set apart some convenient site and a sufficient number of docks and piers contiguous to opportunities for railroad and maritime transportation.

FOR OAKLAND'S BLIND HOME.

Senator Hall has also an act amending the act appropriating $40,000 for the Home for Adult Blind in Oakland and specifically prescribing the duties of its officers. The principal provision is as follows:

"The Board of Directors is empowered and authorized to fix the market price of all wares manufactured in the Home and all wares manufactured elsewhere by the non-resident beneficiaries, and to provide for and regulate the sale of all such manufactured wares, provided that such manufactured wares shall be sold only to State institutions and officers for State use, and it shall be the duty of all State officers and of all managers of State institutions in making purchases for the State, or for State institutions to purchase of the Home when possible, and all raw material used for manufacturing purposes in the Home shall be the producer of this State. The Board is hereby authorized to fix the compensation of common laborers and all other employes at the Home whose wages are not herein established."

A lot of legislation is bobbing up as to the care of county money. In addition to the measures mentioned in this correspondence yesterday, Senator Jones has introduced a notable bill. It directs that any county official having the care of funds may deposit them in

(Continued on page 2.)

OAKLANDERS ON BOARD.

A Collision on the Union Pacific Wrecks Two Cars.

Dr. Buteau and Dr. Fisher Were Passengers on the Fated Train.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 27.—The West-bound overland flyer ran into the East-bound flyer at the siding thirty miles west of here this morning derailing two Pullman cars. The East-bound train was to have side-tracked to let the West-bound pass. The two Pullman cars had not cleared the main track when the West-bound train struck them. It is said that the air brakes of the West-bound train failed to work.

At the Union Pacific office it is said that no one was injured and that the accident was a trivial one.

(Dr. Buteau and Dr. Fisher are on the East-bound car that was wrecked. The two physicians were on their way East where they will spend some time at the hospitals. No dispatch has been received from either.

Mrs. Buteau received the first intelligence of the accident from a Tribune representative.

She had received no telegram from her husband and was inclined to believe either he was not on the train or that he considered the accident a trivial one. She said she had no time and was not sure of the exact locality of the train on which Dr. Buteau was going East. She had received a postal card from him this morning, but of course it was written prior to the accident.)

The Wheat Market.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Wheat, steady; May, $1.44⅝. Barley, easy; May, 78½. Cash, $1.45@1.47½.

WE MOVE YOUR TRUNKS.

The charge varies from 25 to 50 cents from one point to another in Oakland. We charge from $2 to $3 on furniture; from $2.50 to $4.00 per load. The service is prompt, equipment first class and our men are expert furniture handlers. The Whitney Transfer Co., 573 Broadway. Telephone Main 12.

OSGOOD

—THE—

DRUG CUTTER

ADDS ANOTHER

NEW DEPARTMENT!

Gunther's Chicago Candies

FRESH EVERY WEEK

BY EXPRESS

Cut Prices

Regular $2 Box, - $1.25
Regular 80c " - 65c
Regular 50c " - 35c

OSGOOD the Drug Cutter

7TH AND BROADWAY

THE BELT AND THE PEOPLE

Thousands have used Dr. Virchow's Electric Belt and have been cured by it. There is no better testimonial.

For Sale by

GARRETT & TAGGART

Junction 14th & Broadway

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Gerd J. Schafer, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Gerd J. Schafer, deceased, and for the issuance to Margareta Schafer for letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in said County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will; when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated January 27th, 1897.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.
NYE & KINSELL, Attorneys for Petitioner.

SWEDISH GIRL wishes situation [illegible] general housework; is a good [illegible] Oriental Street, near [illegible]

MOTT WITHDRAWS.

Will Not Run for the Place of the First Ward Councilman.

REASONS FOR HIS WITHDRAWAL

His Time Must be Given in Greater Degree to Business.

LOCAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

A Number of Interesting Facts Touching all the Parties.

Political circles were agitated today when it was whispered along the line that Frank Mott, the Republican nominee for the Council from the First Ward would tender his withdrawal from the ticket to the City Central Committee, which meets tonight. All sorts of stories gained currency and many were inclined to believe there was no truth in the statements of Mr. Mott's declination. Such, however, is the fact. Today he addressed the following letter to the City Central Committee:

OAKLAND, Jan. 27.

To the Chairman and Members of the Republican City Central Committee—Gentlemen: Although strenuously protesting against the use of my name as a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward of this city, I finally yielded to the importunities and persuasion of my friends and permitted myself to be a candidate for re-nomination, hoping that I might arrange to accept the nomination, and in the event of election, render some further public service to the city.

"However, after very careful consideration of all the interests affected by my action, I find that my own business interests and the interests of those who are connected with me, require so much of my time and strength as to leave none for other matters. I therefore respectfully resign and decline the nomination of Councilman from the First Ward tendered to me by the Republican convention of this city.

"Assuring you of my interest in the welfare of the ticket named by our common party and of my hope for its success, I am very respectfully yours,

"FRANK K. MOTT."

This leaves a vacancy in the ticket to be filled some way, though just how no one seems to know. The candidates who will seek the nomination now are W. D. Powers, H. W. Watkins, George Anderson and possibly W. S. Pelouze.

Immediately on learning the facts, Mott's political opponents announced that the resignation was not unexpected. They sought for a motive and passed the word along the line that the nomination was made merely to defeat another aspirant. However, Mr. Mott has something to say in this connection.

"I accepted that nomination, entirely unsought and with good faith. Prior to the convention I had decided not to enter the fight for my business demands all my attention. Friends urged me on all sides, so carried away for the moment in the political excitement I took what was offered. Now I am sorry, for I realize that I should not have allowed my name to go before the convention at all.

"My reason in withdrawing is solely on the ground that my attention must be given to business. Council duties take up much time, which I cannot afford to lose. Mr. Howard, my associate in business, thinks as I do. We have talked the matter over and I am certain, for my own interests, that I must step down at once.

"This naturally places me in a peculiar position, and I realize that there may be other motives ascribed to the course I am pursuing, but I want to say positively and honestly that I took the nomination in perfect good faith and am in no way concerned as to the person selected to fill the vacancy caused.

"I did not want to go into the fight for purely business reasons, and since I received the nomination matters have arisen to make it impossible for me to serve."

Another phase of the situation comes prominently to the front in this connection. How shall the vacancy be filled is the query. The municipal convention failed to delegate power to the City Committee to supply nominees where needed and the Committee of Twenty-one has no longer authority to act, for though it was not adjourned sine die, still its authority only extended so far as naming delegates was concerned.

It has been the custom in years past to leave power with the City Committee. An oversight this time may cause trouble. The general election laws are not of any service, for they do not touch such an emergency. Consequently it appears as though only two courses are left open. One is for the City Committee to call another convention from the First Ward and the other is to get nominees on the ticket by petitions containing the requisite per cent of the party vote.

This is the condition of affairs that will confront the committee when it assembles tonight.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Prohibition city convention was held last night in Hamilton Hall. Only a handful of the party followers were present and some dispute arose as to who should preside. In the meantime J. Humphrey left after expressing his ideas rather forcibly. C. A. Burdick was chosen chairman and R. Wiand secretary.

The following platform was adopted: "We, the Prohibitionists of Oakland, in convention assembled, believing that the eternal moral laws of God cannot be violated with impunity by any municipality, present the following as our platform:

"We believe the policy of raising municipal revenue from vice to be fundamentally wrong.

"We believe the whole beverage liquor licensing system of the Nation, State, County or city should be abolished; that persistence in granting permits to sell intoxicating beverages will ultimately and surely debauch the public conscience and is already leading to the licensing of other evils.

"We heartily endorse the action of the City Council in granting the people's petition to express themselves at the polls against the most objectionable form of liquor selling, after the opportunity to so express themselves has been withheld for more than twenty-two years. We hope that every voter having the welfare of the youth of our city at heart will be sure to vote his principles, regardless of party affiliations.

"We will heartily support our public officials in the enforcement of law and we see much to commend in the personal integrity of many now occupying positions of honor and trust in our city government."

Nominations were then made. The offices of Mayor, City Attorney and several Councilmen were left vacant. The remainder of the selections were: Auditor, C. R. McDonald; Treasurer, H. P. Land; City Engineer, A. C. Burdick; Councilman-at-Large, H. W. Stow, R. J. Hunter, R. Wiand, P. McCargar; Second Ward, O. A. Lane; Third Ward, A. Fink; Fourth Ward, T. H. Montgomery; School Directors at large, Miss M. A. Thompson, J. M. French, H. A. Edwards, Dr. J. Stark; Third Ward, Allen Shorkley; Fourth Ward, Mrs. C. Kimball; Seventh Ward, the Rev. Dr. Bird.

The vacant places will be filled by the City Committee.

Those constituting the convention were: A. C. Burdick, R. Wiand, S. P. Meads, H. W. Stowe, C. Bowler, R. R. Bird, Miss M. A. Thompson, P. McCargar, W. T. Beal, Joseph Humphreys.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

An executive session of the Municipal League was held last night in the office of Cary Howard. There was a large attendance and considerable interest was manifested.

It was decided to hold an executive convention on next Monday evening in Masonic Hall, when a full ticket will be made up from the nominations made by the three parties. Independent candidates may be lost sight of, if enough acceptable timber is found nominated by that time.

However, should there be objections to the candidates of the three parties, outside selections will be made to fill the ticket.

Considerable time was spent in formulating the platform. This favors every inducement being offered to new and competing railroad lines to secure their entry into this city. It opposes the dismissal of the water front suits now pending in the Supreme Court, and demands that the public schools and free library shall be kept free from partisan and sectarian interference. The completion of dredging Lake Merritt and of a sufficient system of sewers is recommended.

One section is as follows: "We are at this present time opposed to any extravagant outlay for a large public park, which would necessarily increase very greatly the indebtedness of the city."

CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

The talk of a Citizens' ticket is growing daily. No one seems to know where the fountain-head of the gossip is, but some say that concerted action will be taken in a few days. There are many of the politicians who look wise when asked about the matter and some are ready to announce that the talk is not at all visionary. If a Citizens' movement, is contemplated, it is being carefully guarded.

The crop of independent candidates grows apace. Among the latest arrivals in the field is Hugh S. Aldrich, for Councilman-at-Large. His petition is now in circulation. Mr. Aldrich is an attorney and has a large following. He comes from the Third Ward, but counts on much support all over the city.

Tomorrow evening, the Republican Army and Navy League will meet and start its campaign work.

The Democratic Convention on Thursday evening is attracting much attention. One of the delegates said today:

"If W. W. Foote wants the nomination, or will take it for Mayor, he can have it without opposition. I think he is the strongest man that could be put in the field by us and will certainly bring all elements of the party together."

Mortimer Clement, has practically no opposition for the nomination of City Engineer. He is a member of the Reliance Club and should he be the choice his friends will work for an outside endorsement.

Now that E. F. Burrill is out after the position of City Superintendent of Schools, now held by J. W. McClymonds the names of other candidates are coming to the front. P. M. Fisher is spoken of and so is George W. Frick formerly County Superintendent of Schools.

THE BACILLI MUST GO.

Owners of Tompkins School Pond to Be Brought Into Court.

They Must Destroy the Plague or Else Pay a Fine.

Health Officer Bradley yesterday reported to Benham and Thomas, agents for the Clement's property, on which is situated the stagnant pond which is causing so much trouble among the residents of the Tompkins school district. Today A. M. Benham sent word to the executors of the Gilbert Clement's estate.

"That is all that I could do," said Mr. Benham, when seen today. "Mr. Thomas and I are simply the real estate agents to whom the property was given to sell. As soon as Dr. Bradley informed me that action would be taken I sent word to the proper persons in San Francisco."

If the nuisance is not abated after the proper notice is given, the Health Department will commence a criminal action against the owners for maintaining a nuisance.

This will be done upon the advice of City Attorney Peirsol.

"I advised the Health Department to commence a criminal action against the owners of the property for maintaining a nuisance," said Mr. Peirsol to a Tribune reporter, "because I believe that is the safest thing to do. The city could go ahead and fill the pond in, but it might find it hard to collect the costs from the owners of the property. There are other ways of abating the nuisance but I know of no other way which would give such good results and be so safe to the city as the plan to arrest the persons responsible for a misdemeanor in maintaining a public nuisance."

"It will be impossible to abate the nuisance by draining," said Superintendent of Streets Miller. "The pond is a foot and a half lower than the sewer and it must be raised just that much to keep the water off."

The Health Department is determined not to stop until the nuisance is abated.

Schomborg Estate.

John Stewart, assignee of the estate of John Schomborg, insolvent has filed his final account and the decree discharging Schomborg from further liability was today signed by Judge Hall. There is money enough in the assignee's possession to pay 10.4 cents on the dollar.

A Pennsylvanian Dead.

William L. Law, a native of Pennsyl-

AN ACTIVE SESSION.

The Board of Public Works Transacts an Amount Business.

Repairing the City Hall and Several of the Engine Houses.

The Board of Public Works held its regular weekly meeting this morning in the City Hall.

P. Maloney was authorized to plaster the walls of the new Sixth street engine house, the walls to be first furred, for $85.

The secretary was directed to advertise for bids for a horse for the Police Department.

The contract for building a buggy for the Fire Department was awarded to J. A. McNaughton for $119.

The repairing of engine house No. 3, done by O'Banion and Balck, was accepted.

The secretary was directed to advertise for sale four horses of the Fire Department which have been condemned by the veterinary surgeon.

The following communications were filed:

From the Auditing and Finance Committee of the City Council, requesting to be informed just what amount of money would be necessary to repair and paint portions of the City Hall.

From the City Council, authorizing the Board to paint the roof of the City Hall at a cost not to exceed $90.

From the City Clerk, notifying the Board that the Council had appropriated $85 from the General Fund of 1896-97 for plastering the walls of the new engine house now being constructed on Sixth street.

From the City Council, authorizing the Board to extend the Seventeenth avenue sewer to low tide line at a cost not to exceed $150.

The meeting then adjourned till Friday for the further consideration of fire hose bids and the acceptance of the repairs of engine house No. 1.

MUNHALL REVIVALS.

Interesting Exercises in the First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. Munhall, the evangelist arrived in this city last night and will commence his revival services Thursday evening in the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Munhall is considered one

L. W. MUNHALL.

of the most eloquent divines in the pulpit and is a most successful evangelist. He is accompanied by an accomplished cornetist and a well-known singer. All the Protestant Churches will unite in the evangelical services.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

Mrs. Prescott Has Something to Say on the Subject.

"The city is neglecting its duty and disobeying the law," declared Mrs. Prescott today, "when no temporary home is provided for youthful delinquents. The law expressly states that no person under 16 years of age shall for any offense be locked up with adult criminals. We have no right to put these incorrigible children in the County Jail or City Prison."

The question has been frequently discussed, but no place has been established where girls and youthful criminals may be left until their future is decided upon. Chief Lloyd is strongly in favor of the establishment of some institution and Mrs. Prescott declares that the city is neglecting its duty in this respect. The latter says that all that is necessary is a few rooms and some one placed in charge.

The case of Willie Byers is cited as an incident when the need of such an institution is felt. The child, who is about 6 years of age, spent last night in jail. There is no place to put him until he is placed in some institution. Unless guarded, the little fellow will run away.

It is for such cases as this that this institution is needed.

BOARD OF HEALTH BILLS.

Secretary Paul Schafer of the Board of Health has received the following answer to a communication sent to Fred S. Stratton:

"Sacramento, January, 26, 1897.—Replying to your letter of the 25th. regarding Senate files 349 and 350 relating to Boards of Health, I will state that I am already in favor of the measure, and will heartily cooperate to secure the passage of the same.

"Very truly yours,

"FRED. S. STRATTON."

Senate Bill, No. 349, is entitled: "An act to confer further powers upon the Boards of Health of Municipalities and counties in the State."

Senate Bill, No. 350 is entitled: "An act to authorize Board of Health of municipalities and counties of this State to issue subpoenas for witnesses and compel attendance of witnesses before such Boards."

SCAVENGERS SELL.

The Crematory Finds a New Settlement for the Difficulty.

President Louis Schaffer of the Odorless Crematory and Reduction Works reports that he is having no more trouble with the scavengers.

"We are buying them out right along," said Mr. Schaffer. "Already we have bought out between ten and twenty of the scavengers. We buy their horses, carts and whatever feed they may have, and then employ them. We wish to do the right thing by them, and give them a chance to make a living. I think we will be able to employ at least forty of them when we get to going in full blast."

A New House.

A Wonderful Medicine

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c., when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; strengthening the muscular system, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Annual Sales more than 6,000,000 Boxes

25c. at Drug Stores, or will be sent by U. S. Agents, B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York, post paid, upon receipt of price. Book free upon application.

SALARIES UNDER FIRE

(Continued from page 1.)

a bank with a capital of $50,000, providing that the bank first gives a bond direct to the Supervisors in double that sum. The sureties are to consist of the bank's president, vice-president, cashier and directors, and are to be recommended by the Board of Supervisors, County Treasurer and County Tax Collector and approved by the District Attorney and a judge of the Superior Court.

APPEALS FROM OAKLAND.

Senator Stratton had a large batch of Oakland matters to attend to after he opened his mail this morning. One request was from the Oakland Gas Company, opposing the bill granting Alameda and other towns the right to control gas works and other means of lighting. This will raise a fight from Alameda, as the bill referred to is the one introduced in behalf of that city.

Donald Campbell wrote requesting that everything possible be done in behalf of the bill granting State relief to private charitable organizations.

In connection with Oakland matters, Senator Stratton is, at the request of the California Cotton Mills, working against granting additional power to the State Prison Directors to manufacture any bags other than jute grain bags. There is no objection to the turning out at San Quentin of grain bags, as they mean cheap articles for the farmers, but there is strenuous opposition to allowing convict labor to compete on all other classes of goods as is proposed.

The State Library fight is as unsettled as ever, despite the Republican joint caucus on the subject held today. About twenty trustees were placed in nomination and then adjournment was taken to Tuesday next—the eve of the election.

HERE AND THERE.

Hugh Craig of Piedmont is here to look after some of the insurance bills. One of them affects the New Zealand as it calls on all foreign insurance corporations doing business here to keep $200,000 on deposit in the State.

Secretary Goldchaux of the State Board of Health is in town. Mr. Goldchaux served a term in the Assembly from San Francisco four years ago.

John Hunt, the veteran typo of Oakland, is working in the State Printing office. He is on the night shift.

Dave Williamson of the Report has abandoned his idea of breaking the record of Succi, the Italian faster. He started in yesterday afternoon to go the rest of the session without eating, but was tempted this morning with a couple of fried eggs brought to the Senate chamber by Cornelius Murphy for luncheon, and could not stand the ordeal.

The employment agencies will have another inning on Thursday evening at which time Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald's bill will be again considered in joint session.

State Librarian Mathews is grieving. Senator Withington's reform resolution by which bills can only be given out in limited channels cuts off the State Library altogether and there is no way of obtaining copies of the measures for the archives of the State.

Professor Pelton of Oakland has been urged by some friends to endeavor to have a bill passed appropriating money for him to write a history of the schools of California. The Professor can take the subject back fifty years, and as he has complete memoranda, the work would be historical as well as valuable. Furthermore it would be a neat way of conferring on the venerable professor the pension he deserves for establishing free schools in California.

The Oakland Merchants Exchange bill making it possible to garnishee the salaries of officials is on the high road to passage.

Senator Dickinson is a homeopath, so he tried to have the followers of Hahnemann entitled to a department in the Affiliated Colleges. His amendment was voted down, though, by 72 to 10.

Senator Stratton's primary election law has been paid the honor of being selected as the representative Republican measure. It was given an unanimous vote and if the bill becomes a law it will make the Oaklander more notable than ever.

Col. Dan Burns is here.

HATTON.

McLaughlin Estate.

Antonio-Fonte and Michael Callaghan, the executors of the estate of Ellen M.

ANNUAL * COST * SALE

WE ARE NOT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

—But to encourage a January business we will sell our gold and silver wares, watches, diamonds, etc., AT COST—for 30 days. The original price marks are on every article and stock and therefore the public will promptly appreciate the big discounts.

STEFFANONI'S

Oakland's Leading Jewelry Establishment

N. W. Cor. 13th and Broadway.

A FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The Plan Proposed by the National Board of Trade.

The Proposed Composition of a New Commission on Money.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The National Board of Trade today adopted the report of Committee on banking laws. It was the opinion of the Committee that there should be established a consistent and deliberately planned financial system. The plan presented was briefly as follows:

"First, gold coin shall remain the standard money.

"Second, steps shall be taken to retire all United States notes in such a way as not to disturb business relations. National Banks shall be allowed to issue currency to the par value of bonds, the tax on circulation to be reduced and the banks to be allowed to issue currency based on assets, under such National supervision and restriction as will make it safe, elastic and redeemable in gold at the bank of issue and of the City of New York.

"Third, such banks of issue with a capital of $20 000 or more, shall be authorized to be established in towns and villages of not less than 3,000 population.

The committee on the subject of a money commission made a report in which Congress is asked to create a commission to consists of eleven persons to be appointed by the President, two of whom shall be selected from the Senate Committee on Finance and two from the House Banking and Currency Committee. Of the other seven members, two shall be bankers of recognized experience and ability, two agriculturists of prominence, two merchants or manufacturers of standing. The remaining members are to be selected on account of their recognized ability and learning in science and political economy. In no event, shall more than six members be of the same political party. It shall be the duty of this Commission to enter upon a thorough, comprehensive consideration of the banking affairs of the United States and laws relating therto. On or before January 1, 1898, they shall make a concise and exact report.

The commission shall frame a bill to carry their recommendations into effect. In case that Congress for any reason fails to cause the appointment of this commission the board shall approve the alternative plan of the Indianapolis convention to appoint such commission itself.

WARDE'S METHODS.

Why a Number of Little Ones Ran Away From Home.

Dime novels have turned the heads of several youths of West Oakland and during the past month several have followed the example of the heroes of yellow-backed books and have departed for parts unknown. Anxious parents have bewailed their losses and have offered rewards for any one giving any information concerning the missing youths.

These rewards have invariably been claimed by Albert Warde, a young fellow of 14 years, who lives at 983 Pine street. Suspicion was finally aroused concerning his knowledge, and on investigation it was clearly shown that Warde induced the boys to run away from home in order that he might obtain any rewards offered.

The first boy who ran away was Charlie Stewart, and Warde has not as yet divulged his whereabouts. He declares that he knows nothing about him, but it is generally believed that Warde is waiting for a bigger reward to be offered.

Albert Boschon of 1017 Fifth street was the next runaway. He is a school boy and only 12 years of age. His mother is in well to do circumstances and offered a large reward for any intelligence concerning the lad. Warde at once put in his appearance and said that he knew where the runaway fellow was.

Boschon, he said, was at a farm house between Vallejo and Napa doing chores for a farmer named French. A letter was addressed to Vallejo, but has not been answered as yet.

About a week ago young Crab, another West Oakland youth, disappeared in Warde's company and has not returned as yet.

Warde comes from respectable parents. He was sent to Whittier Reform School a year or so ago, and is now home on parole. He seems to be determined to lead a vagrant existence and to induce as many other boys as possible to join him.

Her Mind Clouded.

Mrs. S. L. Moore of San Francisco called at the District Attorney's office yesterday to ask for assistance in ascertaining the whereabouts of her husband, who she said had suddenly left her and without any provocation.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Exclusion of Foreigners Who Are Known to Be Illiterate.

West Point Cadets Will not Join the Washington Parade.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In accordance with a notice given on Monday, Danford, Republican, of Ohio, today called up the conference report on the immigration bill. An agreement was reached that a vote will be taken on the adoption of the report at 4:15 o'clock P. M.

Danford then made the opening argument in support of the report. As it passed the House, he said, the bill applied the educational test only to males. This test was now extended to females. This extension caused the principal antagonism to the adoption of the conference report on the ground that it would separate families. Husbands might be admissible and wives excluded or vice versa.

If the bill becomes a law, he said, its provisions would be well understood abroad by prospective immigrants, and few families would apply for admission who were not eligible. Steamship companies were obliged to return such. He drew a graphic picture of the over-crowding of the great centers of population, the great numbers of persons out of work and the constant necessity of relieving them from want and starvation. He drew attention to Castle's amendment designed to prevent "birds of passage" from crossing the Canadian border each spring and returning again in the fall. They took advantage of the high wages paid in the United States and paid no taxes and contributed nothing to the common wealth. He thought this bill less drastic than the one which passed the last House. In conclusion, he said the bill did not go as far as he would like it to go, because he believed the unemployed in this country today constituted the greatest danger to the Republic.

Bartholdt, Republican, of Missouri, followed in favor of the rejection of the report and of instructions to the conference to insist upon a certain modification of the bill. As one of the conferees, he said, he had refused to sign the report, because it would separate husband and wife, parent and child, and further because it not only excluded illiterates, but all those who could not read or write the language of their "native or resident land." Reason, not prejudice and passion, he trusted, would prevail in the consideration of this subject.

THE SENATE.

By Associated Press to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the Senate today Frye of Maine occupied the chair in the absence of the Vice President.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was taken up. Chandler endeavored to have the bill laid aside in order to proceed with the measure for the international monetary conference, but Pettigrew objected. Thereupon Chandler anounced that the monetary conference bill would be urged later and to its conclusion, he hoped.

A long discussion followed on the proposed amendment of the West Point appropriation bill providing that cadets shall attend the inauguration ceremony.

Proctor of Vermont argued that the law should be made permanent for the attendance of cadets at inaugurals.

Gray of Delaware opposed the amendment, saying that the visit would not be in line with a military education.

"I understand," interrupted Allen of Nebraska, "that the Senator from Delaware (Gray) gave his great influence to the electing of the Republican President, and why should he object now to bringing these young gentlemen to see the consummation of that event?"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate has rejected the proposition of West Point cadets to attend the inauguration ceremonies by a vote of yeas 20, nays 29.

The report on the immigration bill was adopted, 131 to 117.

Mrs. Davis' Trial.

The case of Mrs. R. B. Davis, the woman who tried to scare Detective Shorey by exhibiting a revolver when he went to arrest her, was, on motion of Colonel Carrity, continued this morning to January 29th.

Will Celebrate on the 19th.

Superintendent of Schools McClymonds has set apart Friday, February 19th., as the day for the public schools to hold exercises appropriate to Washington's Birthday.

Bacon's Denial.

Frank P. Bacon has filed an answer to the complaint of I. J. Wiel for goods and services to Mrs. Bacon. The answer generally denies each allegation.

AT THE LEGISLATURE

Assessor's Convention not Favored by the House.

A Number of Bills Are Passed Early by the Senate.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 27.—The Committee on Claims in the Assembly this morning reported back bill No. 491, providing for the holding of a convention of County Assessors and an appropriation therefor, and recommended that it be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Under suspension of the rules, the resolution by North of Alameda was adopted to the effect that 1,000 copies of each bill be printed daily.

The bill appropriating $75,000 to the State Printer was taken up on reconsideration. The Assembly refused to reconsider, and the bill was ordered engrossed and transmitted to the Governor.

THE SENATE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 27.—The Senate this morning passed the following bills: Amending the act to create a Police Court in San Francisco and fixing the term of office of the Judges; creating a commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the new sections of the Civil Code; providing for the setting aside of judgment of the Superior Court, and the rendition of a new judgment without a new trial.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

Fine Programme Arranged for the Display This Evening.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the Poultry Show at the Exposition Building tonight. It is as follows:

Orchestra.
Triple horizontal bars by the daring acrobats, D. L. Linsley and Bert Cotton of the Acme Club.
Mason and Durant, selections on guitar and banjo.
Orchestra.
University Quartette.
Daring trapeze act by Conlan and Turner, the Acme favorites.
Orchestra.
Wiggon and McDonald, Irish comedians.
Leandro Brothers, three, tumblers, gymnasts and acrobats.
Acrobats.
Orchestra.

Moore Given More Time.

The case against W. H. Moore, the old negro, who is charged with cruelty to animals, has been continued till February 1st. Moore was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Turned Into Clay.

Lady bought a $4 cooking stove, $8 bedroom set, at Reliance Furniture Company, 312 San Pablo, turned up Clay street happy.

BORN.

LEGAULT—In this city, January 27, 1897, to the wife of Alfred Legault, a daughter.

DIED.

NORDHAUSEN—In San Francisco, January 26, 1897, Charles C., beloved husband of Louise Nordhausen, father of Olga, Elsa, Carl and Fritz Nordhausen and son of Marie and the late Adolf Nordhausen, and brother of Mrs. G. F. Hesseman, a native of Oldenburg, Germany.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 1322 Adeline street. Interment, Mountain View Cemetery.

JENSEN—In this city, January 26, 1897, Hans Christian Jensen, a native of Germany, aged 34 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Schimmelpfennig's Hall, No. 764 East Twelfth street, January 28, 1897, at 1 P. M.

LAW—In this city, January 26, 1897, William L. Law, a native of Pennsylvania.

MILLIONS HAVE BEEN CURED

By Dr. Parker's Cough Cure. One dose stops a cough. Price 25c. For sale by all druggists.

Our Mother's Mush is made in Oakland.

C. W. Kinsey, Dealer in Fine New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, Etc.

"Modern" furniture bought or exchanged. Auction sales on premises. Call and see us. 462-464 Thirteenth street.

Bay City Flour—absolutely pure.

Mother's Mush—Try it.

Are ... WHO SUFFER most from sleeplessness, nervousness, neuralgia, despondency, general weakness.

TRIBUNE CLASSIFIED.

RATES FOR TRANSIENT CLASSIFIED

One cent per word for one insertion.
Two cents per word for 3 insertions.
Two and one-half cents per word for 6 insertions.
Rate per line one month.....50 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
Half a cent per word for one insertion.
One cent per word for three insertions.
Two cents per word for 6 insertions.
Tribune Publishing Company,
W. E. DARGIE
President.
C. A. DOYLE, Advertising Manager.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

MRS. E. CHATMAN, caterer and decorator. 808 27th st., Oakland.

WANTED — Resident incorporators for gold mining Address Aurum, Station D, San Francisco.

ATTORNEYS.

PHIL M. WALSH—Attorney- at-law, City Justices' Court Building, SE cor. Broadway and Eighth sts.

GEORGE W. LANGAN—Attorney and counselor-at-law, Livermore, Cal; practices in all courts.

BEN F WOOLNER—Attorney and counselor-at-law and notary public. 1003½ Broadway, rooms 7 and 8.

CLINTON G DODGE—Rooms 15 and 16, 906 Broadway.

FOX & GRAY—Attorneys-at-law, Pacific Mutual Building, entrance 6, fourth floor San Francisco

FRICK & GOODCELL, Attorneys-at-Law, Blake & Moffitt building, rooms 49-52.

GEORGE E DE GOLIA—967 Broadway, northeast cor. of Ninth street, Oakland, room 3, telephone No. 28.

JOHNSON & SHAW—Law office, 921 Broadway, rooms 2, 3 and 5.

MELVIN C. CHAPMAN—Attorney-at law, 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., rooms 3, 4 and 5

SNOOK & CHURCH, Attorneys-at-law, room 3, district attorney's office, Court House

NYE & KINSELL—Attorneys-at-law 861 Broadway.

R M FITZGERALD—Attorney-at-law, 854½ Broadway rooms 1 and 2, Oakland

SAMUEL BELL McKEE, JR—Attorney-at-law 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

THE GOLDEN GATE Furniture Store, 473 and 475 Eighth st, sells goods 25 per cent cheaper than any other store in Oakland

FINE FURNITURE piano, 400 volumes choice books for sale. Apply at 1137 Linden st.

FOR SALE—Furniture of all descriptions at very low prices, easy terms People's Furniture Store, 421 and 423 Sixth st, nr. Broadway.

WANTED—You to know that we are going to have a new store next to our old one. We are offering granite ware at manufacturers' prices; crockery, glassware, tinware, at your own price. H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Twelfth and Fourteenth sts, a purse containing some small change, two keys and papers of no value except to owner Return to this office.

LOST—In Oakland, a large envelope containing mining stock no value except to owner. Return to 165 Twelfth st. Reward

LOST—A veteran jewel issued by the Sovereign Grand Lodge I O. O. F. Return to 1181 East Twenty-second st. and receive reward

LOST—Wednesday evening January 20th, between Tenth and Washington sts. and Tenth and Market sts, one boxing glove. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to Rohan's coal yard, Fifth and Washington sts

LOST — Under sized fox terrier bitch. Please notify 1107 Jackson st. and receive reward

LOST—On Fourteenth st. between Filbert and Jefferson a purse containing money. Reward if returned to 966 Fourteenth st.

LOST—Japanese pug, white, with black ears, female, Dec. 20th. Return to 929 San Pablo ave. and receive reward.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING to ladies suffering from irregularities and diseases peculiar to their sex, latest improved method of treatment never fails, perfectly harmless, free from any bad effects; never makes them sick to make them well; travelers hoped immediately, prices to suit the times, home in confinement. Dr. and Mrs. Davies, 14 McAllister st., next Hibernia Bank, consult free. French regulating pink pills, $2.

DRS. C C & G. W. O'DONNELL—Office and residence, 704 Washington st., near Kearny, and 765 Market st, San Francisco, office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M, and 7 to 8 P. M; particular attention paid to diseases of women and children.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FORTUNE TELLING, 25c; 519 16th st.; ladies only, hours 2 to 8 P M.

SPIRITUALISM.

GUARANTEED Life Readings by Rev. Dr. Howland by Astrology, Palmistry, and Spirit Power, $1 00, circles Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights, 25 cents If you are sick come and be cured, no knife or poisons used. Office 1274 Seventh street, Oakland. Your whole life read by Astrology by sending day of month born in, enclose $1 and stamp for answer.

MAGNETIC PHYSICIANS.

DR. W P HAWORTH, Brunswick Hotel, electro-magnetic and mental cure.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. DE BONIS fashionable dressmaker and teacher, seamless waists a specialty. 917 Park way, near Clinton station, East Oakland.

MISS MORTON, dress and cloak maker; cloaks altered 808 27th st, Oakland.

EDUCATIONAL.

SPANISH LESSONS — A twelve weeks' course; pupils prepared to go into Spanish countries. 1411 Filbert st.

ADULTS AND CHILDREN desiring individual instruction in the English branches call or address 512 Seventeenth Street, Oakland.

EDUCATION.

PRIVATE LESSONS at 542 Telegraph avenue, in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and a general English education, with writing; terms easy.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A fresh cow. Mrs Leonard, Piedmont ave., Vernon Heights, two blocks from cable house.

WANTED—Second hand money for new furniture, at H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

GO TO ST PAUL HOUSE, 836 Broadway, for cleanest rooms and beds, transients solicited. Mrs. L. E. Davis, prop.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; modern improvements; near local trains, also nice flat cheap. Apply 421 Sixth st.

NICELY furnished rooms for housekeeping; parlor and kitchen with one or two bedrooms, no children. Inquire at 1211 West st.

LARGE furnished alcove suite, also rooms for light housekeeping, convenient to San Pablo ave cars. 861 Milton st., opposite Twenty-sixth.

PARDEE HOUSE, 1229 Broadway; housekeeping apartments on first floor, furnished or unfurnished.

THE LORNE, 562 Eighth st.; beautifully furnished sunny rooms, single and en suite, excellent table, terms moderate.

TWO furnished housekeeping rooms for rent. 635 Fourteenth.

ST. PAUL HOUSE, 836 Broadway, three doors from local train; nicely furnished rooms by day, week or month, at reasonable prices, transients solicited.

FOR RENT — Three clean, sunny, furnished rooms; separate entrance, central, nice grounds; every convenience; nice home for two or three adults. 615 Fifteenth st

FURNISHED ROOMS at Elworth House, 856 Washington. Transients solicited.

THE COLONIAL, a select family rooming house, Second and Broadway; pleasant sunny front rooms $4 and $5 per month.

FOR RENT—One large sunny front bedroom, nicely furnished. Apply 564 Eighteenth st.

TRUNKS MOVED, 25c. 424 Tenth st.

FOR RENT—Three well furnished rooms for housekeeping; bath. Apply 1159 Seventh st, Adeline station.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.

PLEASANT HOME, near business center; sunny rooms, pleasant grounds and excellent table 156 E. 12th st., cor. 3d ave.

TO LET—At 1168 Jackson st., pleasant, sunny rooms, with board.

TO LET—Room and Board in a private family at reasonable rates; five minutes walk from narrow gauge, references exchanged; address A. B. C., box 2, Tribune office.

BEST 20 cent meal in city; home cooking. Brunswick Hotel, Wash and 9th sts.

IN OAKLAND—Board and rooms in a refined, elegant home at reasonable rates; broad gauge train within five minutes' walk; street cars close by; references exchanged Address A. B., box 2, Tribune office, Eighth st.

PLEASANT HOME, near business center; sunny rooms, pleasant grounds and excellent table 156 E 12th st, cor 3d ave.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—Modern sunny nine room house, north side Nineteenth st., near San Pablo ave. Key 718 Seventeenth st.

FLATS TO RENT.

$6 00—Flat on San Pablo ave.; five rooms and bath.
$6.00—Cottage, Crawford ave.; six rooms. Apply 230 San Pablo ave.

TO LET—Upper flat of five rooms and bath, stable cheap. Inquire 920 Broadway, room 3

FOR RENT—Lower flat, five rooms and bath, with all latest improvements. 834 Clay, near Seventh. Apply upstairs.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

"PAYS TEN PER CENT ON INVESTMENT"—Elegant new 8 room house, all modern improvements, lot 50x175, first class neighborhood, close to electric cars, near local train connecting with San Francisco, price $3,000, one-half cash, balance to suit, this property is now paying 10 per cent on $3,000.
FIELD REALTY CO., 1128 TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND. Tel. 706.

SMALL HOUSE of two rooms, all furnished for housekeeping, also lower flat of four rooms, for housekeeping. Apply at 843 Fallon st., Oak st. station.

COTTAGE FOR RENT—$11; five room cottage, high basement, sunny corner; electric cars pass door every ten minutes. Richard J. Montgomery, room 57, 906 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE of seven rooms and bath will be rented to a responsible party, rent $20 per month; near Broadway. Inquire at 95 Alice st and get key.

FOR RENT—Cottage of five rooms and bath. 1563 Franklin. Rent $18. Key at 1379 Broadway.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a new two story house of seven rooms, with all the latest improvements, situated on E. 23d st. and 24th ave., commanding a fine view; rent moderate to a steady tenant; would also sell the furniture. Apply to Albert Schmidt, 620 E. 12th st., East Oakland.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

$3,000 WILL SECURE YOU a large new modern house of eight rooms, bath and laundry, lot 50x140, having fine view; street work complete, three blocks from electric cars, and easy walk to Broadway. Apply to J. S. Johnson, 468 Ninth street.

HALLS TO LET.

GRAND ARMY HALL to let. Apply 1116 Broadway.

OCULISTS.

HAYWARD G. THOMAS, M. D., Office Central Bank Building, Fourteenth and Broadway. Hours 10 to 4.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE for Oakland or San Francisco property, or for irrigation bonds, 1700 acres of first class pasture and farming land, unincumbered; several hundred acres of this land can be cultivated, and the soil very rich; a growth of large white oak timber on the land, would make an excellent hog or stock ranch, located about twenty miles from the town of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County, California. Address W. G. Taylor, P. O. Box 478, Oakland.

WANT TO TRADE Oakland property for Sacramento property. Address W., 1831 N st, Sacramento, Cal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—A fine meat market, including fixtures, which are all new, a good stand in the best part of Oakland. For particulars inquire at Cameron's Real Estate Office, No. 479 Ninth st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHILTZ MILWAUKEE BEER Depot, C. H. Kucks, proprietor, 468 Twelfth st., Oakland, private entrance for ladies.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

D. D. CROWLEY, M. D.—Surgeon; office Central block, 1062 Broadway, Oakland.

FURNITURE WANTED.

A. H. MAYER buys furniture, carpets, piano. 1136 Market, S. F.; tel. Jessie 761.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.

NEAT, refined girl, 16, wishes home with comfortably situated couple without children. Miss Rhine, station D, Twenty-third ave, East Oakland.

A COMPETENT Protestant woman with little girl wants a position as working housekeeper. Apply 843 Franklin st.

MRS. HAROLD'S EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 515 Eighth street, furnishes first-class help of all nationalities at short notice.

WANTED—German, American and Scandinavian girls for all kinds of housework, wages from $15 upwards. Apply to Mrs. Marvin, 1153 Washington Tel Red 2014.

A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a position as cook in private family. Call 553½ Seventh st., near Clay.

A COMPETENT WOMAN wants situation to do housework or cooking; small washing, does not want to go far from Oakland. 1565 Chestnut, bet. Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts.

EXPERIENCED GIRL wants place to do general housework or second work. Call at 642 Filbert street.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — Mrs. Cattell, 525 Eighth st., near Clay, German, Scandinavian, all nationalities; referenced cooks, nurses, second girls, coachmen, gardeners, etc. Tel. 3261-black.

CENTRAL Employment Office, 1219 Broadway, near Postoffice; we want your orders for male and female help.

WANTED—Position by young lady from East as letter or document copyist, governess, companion or nurse to elderly or invalid lady; good reader; references 824 Twenty-eighth st., near San Pablo ave.

A WOMAN wants work by the day, washing, ironing or house cleaning. 845 Harrison st.

COMPETENT GIRL wishes situation in a private family; is a good cook and laundress; city or country. Call 829 Magnolia st.

WANTED—Your orders for male and female help of all kinds. Employment Bureau, 511 Thirteenth st., near Washington. Tel. Main 112.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—An able woman to assist in general work; small wages; good home. Apply north corner Sumner and Commerce sts near Beulah Park.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ANY ONE wanting reliable Chinese help call at Employment Agency cor. Twelfth and Grove.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Hustlers. Something new and novel. Good money made. Salary and commission. Don't call unless you mean business. 1232 Broadway, Oakland.

WANTED — Respectable gentleman with large acquaintance in Oakland. M., box 2, Tribune.

DENTISTS.

DR. CHAS. P. EVERTS, Dentist, 26 Montgomery st., San Francisco, rooms 1-2-3; office hours 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

S. A. HACKETT, D. D S., removed to 1168 Washington st., S. E. cor of 14th.

J. M DUNN, D. D S., 1155 Broadway, rooms 27, 28, 29. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GROCERIES.

CRAFT & RUSSELL—Grocers; buy at home and save money. 552-554 East Twelfth, cor. Eleventh ave. Tel. 1011 main.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—An American cash register in good order, $40 00. Address Box 5, Fruitvale P. O., Cal.

BARGAIN — Well bred mare, with harness, cart and buggy, for sale cheap. Olney, Twenty-eighth st., near Twenty-first ave

PANSY BLOSSOM—Some faces no need of disguising; our prices in household goods must be leaders; they sway Oakland people. Patronize H Schellhaas, the furniture dealer, 408 Eleventh st.

MUSICAL.

S C. BALDWIN, teacher of banjo, mandolin and guitar; 4 lessons, 1 per week, $4; 8 lessons, 2 per week, $6; instruments furnished pupils free to take home. Studio, 1603½ Broadway, room 12.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

We are authorized by the owner to sell one of the following properties at a greatly reduced price:

Store and upper flat, with corner lot 100x145, situated on a good corner in Alameda, within one block of Park street and one block of the New City Hall; building covers 25 feet on corner; property worth $3000, reduced to $4500 for immediate sale. Make us an offer. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

Cottage five rooms and bath, on Twenty-second st, bet. Grove and Telegraph; lot 25x128; rented for $16 per month. Price reduced to $2600 for immediate sale. Terms $300 to $500 cash. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

Residence lot centrally located, size 50x150, within five blocks of Fourteenth and Franklin sts, for $52 50 per foot. All street work complete; surrounded by choice and new improvements, mortgage $2000 can remain; adjoining property held at $70 per foot. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

Boulevard Terrace, at Twenty-second and Webster sts, lot 50 to 80 feet frontage reduced to $60 per foot. Nothing on the Terrace less than $100 per foot. Street sewered, bituminized and sidewalks. One of the prettiest locations in Oakland for a home; nothing but fine residences permitted in the property; an exceptional opportunity to secure a choice site for a home. Price reduced to this figure only to secure an immediate sale. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

$16,000—Original cost $22,000; an elegant two story residence, almost new; a magnificent and finely appointed home, complete with all modern conveniences; large lot, location one of the best in the city, within a few blocks of the City Hall and central business portion of the city; one of the most desirable properties that we have offered for sale for some time. For permission to see the premises inquire at office. Immediate sale wanted Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

$5,000—An elegant two story residence, just completed, built specially for an Oakland resident who has decided to dispose of the property at actual cost. Contains ten rooms and bath, with all modern improvements, heated by furnace, electric appliances; modern plumbing; large lot 50x140; in very choice neighborhood near Telegraph ave. Extraordinary easy terms will be given to good party, as property is free and clear of all incumbrance and owner prefers selling in preference to renting. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

TAILORING.

LOUIS SCHOENER, the perfect tailor, renovates clothes, cuts and fits, cheaper than any house in town. 119 Telegraph ave.

FROM LAKE TO THE BAY.

The New Electric Road Must Prove That It Is in Earnest.

Belief That It Is a Part of Projected Permanent Improvements.

All manner of conjectures are afloat regarding the purpose of the application for a street railroad franchise by J. J. Lamping, private secretary to Frederick H. Dalger. The proposed route is from the west shore of Lake Merritt at Sixth and Fallon streets to a point about half a mile in the bay off the foot of Lincoln street.

A search of the records of the City Clerk's office shows that some years ago a franchise was granted to the Consolidated Company for a franchise from Sixteenth street out Peralta and Hollister streets to Emeryville. The work on this road was never begun and the time has long since lapsed when construction should have commenced under the terms of the franchise, and City Clerk Tompkins said this morning that the privilege has long since been forfeited and there is nothing to prevent anybody from applying for a franchise at this time. Should the promoters of the cross-town road decide to go out to Emeryville then there would be some motive apparent for their want of a franchise from the lake to the bay, but there is certainly no need of a competing road along the route asked in the charter. The main run westerly is along Tenth street, and when it is considered that there are roads on Eighth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets it can readily be seen that so far as appearance go there is no need of another one.

A member of the Council expressed some doubt regarding the good faith of the promoters today, and said that the applicants would have to give very satisfactory proof of their intention to build before the privilege would be granted. W. R Davis who is attorney for the promoters, says that the affair is bona fide and that there is ample capital with which to carry out the plan.

The franchise reads, "Out Lincoln to the westerly boundary line of the city." If carried out in accordance with the proposed terms, it will be necessary to build a pier a Lincoln street ends about half a mile from the city boundary, which runs out into the bay at that point. This has given rise to a suggestion that a ferry project is part of the new plan.

Howard's Condition.

"Jack" Howard is still a prisoner in the County Jail, held for the murder of fifteen-year-old Anna Johnson and daily Hilda, the dead girl's sister visits the alleged murderer.

Howard's swetheart is a bicycle girl of the Bloomer persuasion, and since the death of her sister has her apparel made in black, with black shoes, a pine hat and stockings. To Howard she brings delicacies and clean clothing and when permitted sits and talks with him in the corridor of the jail. Her sister's death seems to impress her but little and has no effect on her love for Howard.

Dr. Rader on Presbyterianism.

Rev. James Woodworth, secretary of the Presbyterian Union, has addressed an open letter to Rev. William Rader asking what denomination he referred to as subscuting to "infant damnation." In his answer Dr. Rader said: "I am sorry to say that the Presbyterian Church is meant. I do not mean to say that every Presbyterian believes such a horrible doctrine, but I do mean to say that every Presbyterian tacitly subscribes to the dogma when he becomes a member of a church that has not been able thus far to expurgate it from its confession of faith."

The Stewart Inventory.

James La Rue, Eugene Warren and D. F. Macy, appraisers of the estate of Euphemia Stewart, deceased, have filed their inventory showing the value of the property to be $4,427.50.

REAL ESTATE.

$1,750 will buy a neat cottage, containing five rooms and bath, situate on Adeline st. near Fourteenth st.; lot 25x100; easy terms if desired. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$2,750—A few hundred cash and balance at $25 per month; a perfect little cottage home, recently built and containing six rooms, bath and laundry; terraced lawn; lot 37½x100, in fine neighborhood near Telegraph ave; reduced from $3,250. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$4,000—A modern two story house of seven rooms and bath on a choice northeast corner in East Oakland near the Judge Henshaw residence, lot 50x100. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$1,550—Reduced for quick sale; a furnished modern cottage of five rooms and bath, situate on sunny side of Fourth ave. near Clin on station, East Oakland. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

For Exchange, for good ranch property, clear or with small mortgage, near Pleasanton or Livermore, an elegant new residence on Fruitvale ave., finished in the latest modern style, handsomely frescoed, beautiful curly redwood finish; plate glass windows, etc.; lot 49x150; cash price $5,500, bank mortgage of $500. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$3,600—Modern one and one-half story cottage containing ten rooms and bath; situate on Thirty-second st, near Telegraph ave., lot 50x140. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$3,000—A modern cottage containing six rooms and bath; situate in Lorin on the Grove street electric line; corner lot 82x120; stable. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

CLOTHES cleaned and pressed, suits 75c, dyeing and repairing cheaper than any other place. 522 Seventh st.

"HELLO, OAKLAND."

The Council Will Clear the Way for Another Telephone Company.

A FRANCHISE TO BE REFUSED

But Another Asked for In Good Faith May Be Granted.

CANNOT FORFEIT THE CHECK.

The New Corporation Will Offer Better Inducements to the City.

The Commercial Telephone Company that applied for a franchise to carry on business in this city about a year ago has been notified that the ordinance granting the franchise will come up for final passage next Monday night.

The interest shown in this franchise, after more than a year of indifference is explained by the fact that another company is anxious to begin operations in this city but cannot do so, until the way is clear.

A week ago, the Council passed a resolution rescinding a resolution passed some time ago declaring forfeited the check for $5,000 deposited with the City Clerk as a guarantee of good faith. In its application for the franchise the company agreed to pay the costs of advertising and for a long time the ordinance was not brought up for final passage pending such payment. Finally, an attempt was made to force matters and the City Clerk was authorized to cash the check and pay the bills. This was not done as there was a legal objection, inasmuch as the Council had no power over the check until the franchise was finally awarded. The applicants made no move to have the ordinance finally passed and now the Council does not intend to leave the matter as a legacy to its successor so it has decided to take it up next Monday night.

It is known that the ordinance will be finally beaten, but this result is desired because another company is on the scene which is prepared to offer the city better terms and which will undoubtedly carry out its purpose and inaugurate a competing system.

Should the Council consider a second application for a francise while the first one is pending, a lawsuit would probably result and it is to avoid such a complication that the present action has been taken.

MEN OF CRIME.

A Number of Law-Breakers Appear in Court Before Judge Ogden.

Today was criminal day with Judge Ogden and a large coterie of assorted offenders were brought before the Court. The cock of the walk was "Lord" Cyril Athol, alias Harry Outridge. He was arrested some time ago on a complaint charging him with embezzling a horse and buggy belonging to the Pumyea stables and later an information was filed.

Still later, the matter was brought before the grand jury and for the same offense, an indictment was found. The prosecution this morning wanted to dismiss the information and proceed on the indictment. To this, Attorney Brearty objected and the matter went over for a week to submit authorities on the right of the prosecution to change the information for the indictment.

The Millers, John and Albert, were up for sentence for burglarizing the Arlington Hotel. Each was given three years in San Quentin.

Mike Burke, charged with robbery, was allowed to plead guilty to petty larceny and was given six months in the County Jail.

John Jennings charged with burglarizing the residence of H. S. Mason pleaded guilty and the matter went over until tomorrow for sentence.

BRAVE INSURGENTS.

They Yielded Their Lives in Defense of Wounded Comrades.

By Associated Press to the Tribune.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 27.—News from Weyler's advance column tells of a brief but sharp fight near El Jobo, west of Guines, in which Weyler's vanguard was forced back. A stronger column was pushed forward, and the insurgents driven back and a hospital that they were guarding destroyed, and all the wounded insurgents, twenty-three in number, two physicians and a female nurse killed This hospital was guarded by 200 insurgents under Captain Moragain, the men being too sick to be moved. The insurgents knew their danger, but they determined to sell their lives dearly in defense of their sick and wounded brothers in arms. As one of the Weyler detachments came near the town they were ambushed and forced to retire, losing forty men and one captain. Reinforcements arrived, and they came an hour later and after a desperate fight were about to retire when another detachment of Spantards, attracted by the firing, came up and drove the insurgents' rear force off in confusion. The two combined forces then swept the field of all opposition with a loss though of 100 men as told. They then set fire to the dwellings and hospital building, which were soon in flames. Few of the least wounded men were rescued, but nearly all perished in the flames.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had the arbitration treaty under consideration for an hour and a half today, but failed to reach a conclusion. The Committee adjourned to meet Saturday next, when it is hoped the Senate will not be in session and the Committee can give the entire day to the treaty. There is a growing feeling in the Senate that the treaty should be reported either favorably or otherwise and the Committee is disposed to yield to pressure the extent of giving all the possible time to the subject. The meeting today was attended by all the members. The discussion was very earnest. The necesity of guarding the treaty so as to prevent the encroachment, under any pretext whatever, upon the Monroe Doctrine, was again the principal topic, the especial point of controversy being the feasibility of preventing such encroachment by an amendment. The point was unsettled when the Committee adjourned, but the belief was expressed that a conclusion might be reached Saturday.

There's only one Cottolene

The best cooking fat.

Cleanlier than lard and more healthful.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

A handsomely illustrated Kitchen Calendar of unique design, for 1897, containing Three Hundred and Sixty-five Selected Recipes by the best known teachers of and writers on cookery. Will be sent on receipt of this advertisement and six cents in stamps.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARITY OF ST. LOUIS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The headquarters and branches of the St. Louis Provident Association continue to be thronged by an unusually large number of destitute persons whose sufferings have been increased by the intensely cold weather of the past few days. As fast as possible, provisions, clothing and fuel are distributed. Contributions are being received and the police are active in ferreting out cases of destitution. The Salvation Army is preparing to care for a large number of sufferers.

CHICAGO'S NEEDY.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The temperature of Chicago registered two degrees below zero at 11 A. M., a drop of one degree since 2 A. M., when the highest point of the night was reached. The signal service states that the temperature will probably remain about the zero mark for the rest of the week. Fine snow is falling. The work of relieving the destitute is still being actively carried on and contributions of money, coal and provisions are pouring in. Warehouses for the distribution of supplies have been opened in various parts of the city to expedite the work.

KILLED IN A MINE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 27.—An explosion in the Smock mines of Hurst & Company last night killed two miners and injured seven, three of whom will die. The dead are Pete Houser and Charles McQuister. The injured are Andrew Honzobod, Michael Horanac, John Augustine, Michael Kennie, John Mitchell, John Gillis, William Gillis and son. Augustine, Kennie and Mitchell cannot recover. All the injured men were blasting coal. A large piece, undermined by dynamite, released a pocket of gas and an explosion was caused by the miners' open lamps.

Wreck of a Runaway Train.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

DENVER, Jan 27.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne says:

No. 2, the east-bound overland flyer, due in this city at 1 35 this morning, was wrecked at Tie Siding, thirty miles west of Cheyenne, shortly after 1 o'clock. No. 1, the west-bound flyer, left Cheyenne thirty minutes late and had a meeting order with No. 2 at Tie Siding. A freight train was standing on the siding, and No. 2 could not clear, two cars, both Pullman sleepers, remaining on the main line. The west-bound train ran through the town and crashed into the two Pullmans, completely wrecking them and ditching the engine on No 1. At this time it is not known whether any one was killed or not. Wrecking outfits left here at 2 o'clock for the scene of the wreck.

The Stock Market.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The stock market opened quiet but firm with industrials conspicuous for fractional improvements. Rubber in particular was traded in and the ex-dividend advanced seven-eights.

The stock market displayed little feature aside from the renewed heaviness in the coalers during the firts hours of trading.

The bears raided Hocking Valley. Common stock reacted from 2 3-4 per cent to 7. Its general mortgage 5 per cent bonds fell 8 1-2 per cent to 68. The general list also gave way slightly. Silver 65, lead $2.90.

Revoked the Power.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay has become suddenly suspicious of the actions of her husband, James Lindsay, who is now in Texas and has sent a message which will prevent him from disposing of her property located there. Lindsay has been in the south for several months, and carried with him a power of attorney from his wife authorizing him to dispose of about $200,000 worth of property which belongs to her Her husband's answers to her letters have not been satisfactory, so she wired a revocation of the power and sent instructions to attorneys to investigate the transactions of her husband.

Mail Boxes on Street Cars.

Secretary Webb N. Pearce of the Merchants Exchange has a plan for the collection of mail in large cities and this plan will be laid before the Postoffice Department at Washington. Mr. Pearce proposes to have a letter-box placed upon all cable, trolley and other street cars which run past the main postoffice. One man will be employed to empty these boxes as soon as the cars reach the office.

Lost a Jewel.

A. W. Grismore, past grand master and representative, I. O. O. F lost last Saturday evening a valuable veteran jewel presented to him by the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The jewel is valued very highly as a souvenir. The finder is requested that it be returned to Mr. Grismore's residence, 1181 East Twenty-second street.

Ex-Mayor Howell Dead.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—James Howell, former Mayor of Brooklyn, died today. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn bridge.

The Fearful Fusser.

Have you ever been a weary invalid and forced to go on a journey with a fussy companion? I pity you. I saw in a train the other day a specimen of this awful type. She had in her charge a girl of about nineteen, who looked as if she would like to lie down and die from sheer exhaustion. They were on their way to Lakewood. Ah, that fearful woman! How she tormented her patient! Is she too hot or too cold? Would she like to change places? To have another shawl, a scent bottle or something to eat or drink? If the victim closes her eyes she is supposed to be faint and promptly charged at with salts, her garments undone and veil removed before she can explain that she was dozing. She is overloaded with wraps or sits shivering among open windows in rapid alternation, according to the varying ideas of her persecutor. How different is the good traveler, who seems to have all sorts of necessaries neatly condensed into the smallest compass, and produces at the exact moment when it is required the amusing book with large clear print, the glass of wine accompanied by crisp, dainty biscuits, or the extra wrap which allows the weary one to enjoy the fresh air from the open window without risk. If she has a box it is just the height to make a restful footstool, and her roll of rugs is never so weighty she can not spare a hand to help her charge up or down steps. If any emergency should occur she decides the best course for herself without worrying anyone. Keys, tickets and passport are ready at hand, and she neither fusses herself nor fidgets the invalid, who can rest comfortably assured that everything will be arranged for her and she has only to husband her strength.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Settlement of a Chicken Case.

It was on Monday morning, when there was an unusually large docket, that a negro woman was arraigned for killing a neighbor's pet chicken with a rock. The owner of the fowl, another negro woman, was backed up by thirty-four witnesses; the defendant had twenty-six witnesses making a total of sixty. It was to be an all-day case, with an immense volume of tall swearing and contradicting testimony. The recorder looked weary and nonplussed. After the examination of a few witnesses, he suddenly called a halt and asked the plaintiff:

"How much was that chicken worth?"

"Jest thirty cents, judge."

"Will you be satisfied if the chicken is paid for?"

"'Deed I will be, judge."

"Say, look here said Recorder Anderson, turning to me, "if you will pay for half of that chicken, I will pay for the other half."

The trade was made, the chicken was paid for, the case was dismissed, and everybody was fully satisfied, except the small army of witnesses, who were wildly anxious to tell "de truf 'bout dat chicken."—Atlanta Constitution.

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DISORDERS "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual remedy. Sold only in boxes.

Stole Horses.

Two men stole four horses from Chinamen in Alameda last night. Three of the horses were found on the San Leandro road and officers are searching for the thieves.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BECHAM'S.

A POPULAR EXPRESS CO.

The accuracy, safety and promptness of the People's Express Company are attested by prominent merchants and by many others. This company checks baggage at your house to any point on the Southern Pacific system free of all charge. Telephone Main 326. Office, N. E. Cor. Broadway and Ninth streets.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure you.

Our Mother's Mush is made in Oakland.

Bay City Flour—Purest.

COMMERCE STREET OPENING.—Street Superintendent's notice requiring payment of assessment.

Office of Superintendent of Streets, Oakland, January 27th, 1897.

In compliance with law, notice is hereby given that on Jan. 27, 1897, I received from the City Clerk of the City of Oakland, and the Clerk of the City Council of said city, a certified copy of the third written report, assessment, and plat accompanying the same, made by the Commissioners appointed by the City Council of the City of Oakland to assess benefits and damages, and have general supervision of the proposed work and improvement of the opening and widening of Commerce street in the City of Oakland, between the northern line of East 12th street and the southern line of East 22nd street, in said city; which said report, assessment, and plat were filed by said Commissioners in the office of the Clerk of said City Council Nov. 20th, 1896, and passed upon, confirmed, approved and adopted (after notice given of day fixed for hearing upon said report), by said City Council, at a meeting thereof duly and regularly called for and held on Jan. 26th, 1897; and that the assessment therein contained is now due and payable, and thirty days after said Jan. 27th, 1897, will be a lien upon all the property contained and described therein, as therein assessed, for its proportion of the cost of said improvement, as shown by said assessment.

Notice is also given that all sums levied and assessed in and by said assessment roll are due and payable immediately and that the payment of each of said sums respectively is to be made to me within thirty days from date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: thirty days from Jan. 27, 1897, and that all assessments not paid before the expiration of said thirty days will become and will be declared to be delinquent, and that thereafter the sum of five (5) per cent upon the amount of the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising such delinquent assessment, will be added thereto.

Dated Jan. 27, 1897.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland, and Street Superintendent of the City of Oakland.

A good drink,
a pleasant lunch
and place to meet friends.

Landregan's

Oakland Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY (Sunday excepted)

—at—

413, 415 and 417 EIGHTH STREET

—by the—

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

WILLIAM E. DARGIE, President.

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AT FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

OUR EASTERN OFFICE.

The Eastern Office of The Tribune is located at 230 Temple Court Building, New York City. Complete files of The Tribune may be found there. Visitors always welcome.

E. KATZ, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Oakland—Ida Fuller's Vaudeville Co.
Baldwin—"Magda."
Columbia—"Devil's Auction."
Morosco's—"Orphans of New York."
Alcazar—"All the Comforts of Home."
Tivoli Opera House—"Marjorie."
Orpheum—High Class Vaudeville.

UNION LABEL

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 27, 1897.

The designation of Senator Sherman as Secretary of State has turned public attention to his book of "Recollections." Another change has occurred. The Senator who expressed such radical views about Cuba, has recently expressed more conservative ones. He is not in favor of territorial acquisitions. He does not want Cuba.

Henry Labouchare, M. P., the owner of the paper called Truth, says that he has spent £40,000 in defending vexatious libel suits. But this defence has done much to make his paper famous. The last case brought was because Truth had exposed the begging letters of a Mr. Brooks, who was in the habit of spending £5 a week for postage on begging letters. A charitable organization had already placed his name on the cautionary list. Truth won, and another imposter was shown up.

Some curious facts have been brought out in connection with the Theological Department of the University of Chicago. Recently a census of the creeds of all those in that Department was taken. The statistics, as shown by the reports handed in at the dean's office, are interesting and somewhat unexpected. The list follows: Baptists, 148; Presbyterians, 14; Methodists, 10; Congregationalists, 10; Seventh Day Adventists, 5; Independent Liberal, 1; United Brethren, 1; Roman Catholic, 1; Jewish, 1; Unitarian, 1. It is a fact worthy of a great University that there is no discrimination as to creed.

The ordinance adopted by the City Council of Chicago fining every woman $2 who wears her hat in the theater, would not have been strictly enforced had it not been for the gallery gods who have taken up the cry and make every woman in the parquet take off her hat when she takes her seat. The Colorado Legislature is considering a bill imposing a penalty of $10 for the offence, and similar action is being taken by the City Council of Des Moines Iowa. But what shall be thought of women who persist in wearing their hats after all these plain intimations that the practice is offensive?

The election of Federal Senators during the present year includes Perkins who succeeds himself. Of those recently elected are Teller of Colorado; Vest, of Missouri; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Pritchard, of North Carolina; succeed themselves, and effect no change in the partisan complexion of the Senate. Penrose, Republican, succeeds Cameron, Silver Republican, from Pennsylvania, while Fairbanks, Republican succeeds Voorhees, Democrat, from Indiana; Platt, Republican, succeeds Hill, Democrat, from New York, and Mason, Republican, succeeds Palmer, Democrat, from Illinois. The result thus far shows a gain of two in the next Senate with the probability of a gain of one more.

A member of the Missouri Legislature has introduced a bill which provides that street railway companies must supply conductors with commutation tickets; that when a passenger fails to secure a seat in a car he must be carried for half fare, and that the conductor must give in return for the regular fare a ticket good for another ride provided it is also in a crowded car. These tickets are not to be good for seats, but a passenger can have a seat by giving up two of them. The companies are not to be compelled to furnish these tickets except when the cars are crowded and if they can provide seats for their passengers there is no rebate. A man who gives up his seat to some one else is not entitled to the half-fare rate, but the person to whom he offers the seat is compelled to take it or loses the rebate if she stands while there is a vacant seat in the car. St. Louis would get the benefit of this enactment whatever that might be. There might be justice in such a regulation, but it would be difficult to enforce the rule.

It appears that four of the National League base ball clubs lost money last year. A contributor to the Philadelphia Ledger gives an estimate of the cost of one of these clubs:: Manager's salary, $2,500; eighteen players at an average salary of $2,000, $36,000; ground keeper, assistant ground keeper, ticket sellers, attendants, etc., $5,000; ground rent, $3,000; interest on investment of grand stand, clubhouse and other ground improvements, $2,500; bats, balls, uniforms and other paraphernalia, $2,500; assessment by League to pay for umpires' salaries and other expenses, $4,500; rail road fares, taking an average of fifteen men and manager over complete circuit twice a year, making a total mileage of about 12,000 miles, $4,600; sleeping car berths, $1,000; hotel bills, $5,000; carriage hire to convey team to grounds from hotel and back again, $3,500. These items alone foot up something like $70,000. This is a conservative estimate, and does not include a thousand and one incidentals, nor does it include money spent for purchase of new players, making them in minor leagues, etc. It will be seen that it takes a good many men to fill fees to make up a large total to cover all expenses."

Syndicates and Railroads.

It is now reasonably certain that the Government will sell its interest in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. There never has been any strong probability that the Government would operate these roads. If no bids could be obtained, that might have been necessary as a tendency expedient. But a syndicate has already been formed to buy the Union Pacific Railroad, or rather the Government's interest in it, and is ready to pay $45,000,000 for it. This transfer clears up the Government lien. It may be that a much larger sum may be offered.

Now, considering the advantages which the Government has enjoyed these many years in the way of transportation facilities, there will be no great sacrifice on its part. The character of the road will not be greatly changed. The Government Directors will drop out; and they have been for the most part mere figure heads. The road will in other respects be operated as before. It will be a part of a great Continental line. It will make little difference that the branch lines have passed into other hands. They will all be feeders just as they have been from the beginning.

What is about to occur as to the Union Pacific, will probably occur as to the Central Pacific. The Government lien will be foreclosed and that interest will be sold for whatever it will bring. There will be a syndicate of some kind which will bid for the interest. In all probability, that syndicate will include many of the persons now interested in the road, and perhaps all of them. What this syndicate will offer may be the highest price that the Government can get. It can afford to offer more than any more remote party, because it would have the great advantage of the control of a Western terminal, including the ferry franchises and the depot concessions in San Francisco.

Now it would be a low estimate to place the value of these franchises at $10,000,000. They are probably worth much more in connection with the main road. The syndicate representing substantially the present rail road company, would have this immense advantage. It would be able to bid on the property, with this reserve of ten millions or more which the Government could not touch. That we take it, is about the present situation. There will be no Government ownership. The best bid will be accepted, even if it is not more than half of the Government claim.

When the transfer has been made, the relation of one road to the other will probably be found so close as to amount to a unification for practical purposes. The great Continental Railroad will be operated, so far as the public can see, very much as before. Just where the money is to come from to satisfy the Government is not a matter of chief concern. A short time ago it was not known to outside parties, that any syndicate or combination would be ready to offer in advance $45,000,000 for the Government interest in the Union Pacific. But a syndicate is on hand with the money, and it is a fair inference that there is much more back of it. The syndicate that will probably make the best bid for the Central Pacific is in the back ground, and is not just now courting public observation.

For a Bankrupt Law.

The Torrey Bankrupt Bill has been before Congress for several years. It was passed by the House of the Fifty-first Congress, and reported favorably by the Senate committee. It has been reported favorably by a committee of the House at the present session, and by a minority committee of the Senate. No bankrupt bill introduced in Congress has ever had such a general endorsement by Boards of Trade and the business community generally. In California, among other endorsements have been the following:

Board of Trade of San Francisco.
Chamber of Commerce, Eureka.
Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.
Citizens of Haywards (petition).
Citizens of Los Angeles (petition).
Citizens of Oakland (petition).
Citizens of San Francisco (four petitions).
Los Angeles Board of Trade.
Oakland Board of Trade.
San Francisco, Oakland and Haywards business and professional men (petition).
Vallejo Board of Trade.

The provisions of the bill are well known. For some reason Congress has been slow to enact a bankrupt law. The law that was repealed some years ago failed to give satisfaction. It was a cumbersome and clumsy law, and its execution was attended with great expense. The Torrey bill avoids these defects. A general bankrupt law has long been wanted. The wonder is that there should be any opposition to the Torrey bill now pending in Congress. It is probably that, or no general bankrupt law for many years to come.

The Public Voice for Arbitration.

In Queen Victoria's speech on the opening of Parliament, she refers to the treaty of arbitration as something which had been concluded. That is the inference of the European press. It is only in this country that there is any question about this conclusion. Outside of Congress there is some solicitude lest there should be some untoward result.

The arbitration treaty does not directly touch the Monroe Doctrine, although it indirectly supports it. It could not do more because the Monroe Doctrine is not a law, but a sentiment. Neither does the arbitration treaty touch the question of a Nicaraugua Canal, because up to this time, the Government has acquired no well defined rights to construct a canal. There was an old Government concession which according to a recent showing, could never be the basis for any governmental construction.

These questions, while they do not come within the letter of the treaty, fall so within its spirit that any generous interpretation would satisfy all reasonable claims. Yet these are the two points which seem to loom up in the minds of some who are to have prominence in the next Administration, and who want to put the finishing touches on the Treaty.

The West Point instructors have remonstrated against the order directing the Cadets to take part in the inaugural parade. The Army and Navy Journal makes this comment: "The Cadets have not taken part in any inauguration since the inauguration of General Grant, and it is held that their presence on that occasion was particularly fitting, in view of General Grant's connection with the Academy and his military career. The Cadets at that time, however, suffered no little inconvenience from exposure to the weather, from late hours, and a general relaxation of the discipline to which they are inured. Many complaints were made on the poorness of the work of the men when it was resumed on their return.

Who Can Stand Before His Cold?

Only about four months ago, there were long records of sunstrokes in the Mississippi Valley, and as far east as New York and Boston. The sun was smiting its victims with its dreadful heat. Now comes the contrasting record of cold, freezing people on the streets, and bringing great suffering to the poor. The cold wave has extended all over the country east of the Rocky Mountains. It has not been felt in California. There were warnings from the weather office that there would be freezing weather. In the great fruit belts of the State no degree of cold has been recorded that would injure the citrus crops now ripe for the market, or the buds and blossoms for fruitage next season. January has been a warm sunny month. The absence of rain has contributed to bring the fields into the best condition for cultivation. It has been a month of seed time for the coming harvest.

THE USE OF WAR DOGS.

It is said that our War Department is seriously considering the training of dogs for army use. Abroad these animals have long been used and found to be of great value. They are as carefully drilled as the soldiers. They are the best carriers of messages in the field and are useful in communicating between posts and pickets. They do excellent work in hunting up missing men. Poodles, shepherd dogs and bird dogs are the best breeds for this sort of work. The breed must be of pure quality—a mongrel cur can never be trained. Poodles, when young, are the cleverest dogs for this work, but when they get old they lose their interest and refuse to work.

* * *

The bird dogs, taken all around, are the best war dogs. They soon lose their inclination for hunting, with proper training, and take up their military duties with eagerness. The training of a dog battalion is supervised by an officer who selects assistants from among the corporals and privates. The business of training has been reduced to a perfect system. There is a complete course of canine pedagogy, with lessons as carefully arranged as a child's grammar course. The dog's intelligence is developed step by step. The Germans consider the efficiency of their war dogs of such importance that an immense amount of labor is spent in training them. One important thing they are taught is to growl and not bark when a stranger approaches at night. An animal that can be counted on to give the sentry the alarm without raising a disturbance is very valuable.

* * *

The war dog wears a metal collar bearing the name of the company to which he is attached. He carries a small canvas pouch closed by a buckle or button, and this, with a chain for fastening him when it is desirable to do so, forms the whole of his equipment. The dog soon learns that he is carrying something in the pouch and can be taught to go two miles, deliver the message and return. He is taught to take the shortest route, swimming when necessary. The hard test is to teach the dog he is to obey others besides his trainer and master. When this fact is instilled in his mind he is perfect so far as he can go.

* * *

A notable feature of the war dog's education is the searching for missing men. He is taught to search the woods and brush and as soon as he has found a man to stay with him and bark until his master comes up. War dogs are kept with great care. Their kennels are thoroughly cleaned every twenty-four hours, their metal feed vessels scrubbed daily, and in Germany a special fund is set aside to buy their food.

EDITORIAL PITH.

Miss Susan B. Anthony declared in a recent interview that a law should be passed compelling every husband to give half his earnings to his wife. Miss Anthony evidently thinks that men ought to have as much of their earnings as their wives.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Debs says all men have an inherent right to work. It cannot be denied, however, that a good many men also have an inherent disinclination to exercise that right.—New York Press.

The man who undertook to smuggle seventeen monkeys and a porcupine into New York came to grief, but he can find a field for his talents in trying to arrange the terms of future fusion between Populists and Popocrats.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A New York paper predicts that to-be Senator Platt of that State will quarrel with the McKinley administration if he shall not be allowed to give out all the offices. That may be, but he will not resign again should he fail to control the patronage in the expectation of vindication by re-election.—Indianapolis Journal.

Senator Frye's attempt to restore the cat o' nine tails as a means of disciplining sailors of the merchant marine has stirred up such a vigorous opposition that it is safe to wager that the cat will not come back.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The New York Sun, which is so fond of making fun of other newspapers, indulged in a skit upon a rural poet who sang the praises of the city of Red Oak and the valley of Nishnabotna, both of which the Sun locates in Georgia. The American Encyclopedia, of which Mr. Charles A. Dana was one of the editors, says they are in Iowa, and the Encyclopedia is right.—Chicago Chronicle.

Hon. Joseph Choate should take courage, for seven is a lucky number. He received seven votes in the caucus. Jacob served seven years for Rachel, there were seven fat kine and seven lean kine, there are seven days in the week, there were seven churches in Asia and there were seven golden candlesticks. John saw seven stars and seven lamps burning before the throne, and the book he saw had seven seals. He heard seven angels blowing on seven trumpets and he saw a dragon with seven heads. In fact, seven is a conspicuous number, and Joe should feel encouraged at the size of his vote.—Omaha World-Herald.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

J. C. Marvel who for fifty years has been the postmaster of Rehobeth, R. I., has resigned.

A Paris lawyer ran after and overtook a thief who had snatched a watch chain from the lawyer's companion, a young actress, and was amazed to discover that the culprit was a client whose acquittal he had secured for a similar offense committed a few months before.

Sir Francis Drake's last male descendant died at the age of 89, at the Bristol almshouse, of which he had been an inmate for many years. His father fought at Trafalgar.

C. P. Villiers, "father of the House of Commons," who has just celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, has represented Wolverhampton uninterruptedly for sixty-two years.

The pet aversion of the Empress of Austria is bathrooms. So strong is her majesty in this antipathy that she positively refuses to take her morning splash in the same room two mornings in succession. She always bathes in a transportable tin tub, which she orders to be wheeled into her bedroom, breakfast room or study, just as the freak takes her. Another of Elizabeth's eccentricities is her mourning. Since the death of her son she has not worn a vestige of white about her person. Underwear, night-dresses—everything, must be black. In this matter she completely distances Queen Victoria, who for years was the champion royal mourner of Europe.

VERSELETS.

"Some men are born to lead," he said,
"Like Lincoln, Grant and Sherman;"
"Why, yes," she cried, "there's Uncle Fred,
He leads most every German."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * *

It Wouldn't.—

O for a thousand tongues to sing
If doing this would craze
The girl upstairs with the mandolin
Who plays, and plays, and plays.
—New York Town Talk.

* * *

Surrenders.—

The lawyer, with all his learning,
Throws up the sponge with grace
When called on to hold up his end
'Gainst a tough old Schweitzer case.
—Philadelphia North American.

* * *

Two Seasons.—

Last winter hand in hand they skimmed
The frozen lake on gleaming skates;
Then nothing love's horizon dimmed,
Or marred their happy fates.

Now on the shore he mournful stands,
As, robed in costly fur,
She glideth past in other hands;
He cuts no ice with her.
—Detroit Free Press.

* * *

A gloomy Fancy.—

Methought a great wind swept across the earth,
And all the toilers perished. Then I saw
Pale terror blanch the rosy face of mirth,
And careless eyes grew full of fear and awe,
The sounds of pleasure ceased; the laughing song
On folly's lip changed to an angry curse;
A nameless horror seized the idle throng,
And death and ruin filled the universe.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Sun.

SPICE.

Kitson—Ah, there is a lovely girl, Miss Lulu. Her face is her fortune.

Catesby—Um! She must have made an assignment lately.—Philadelphia North American.

Freddy—What is an egotist, papa?

Papa—An egotist, my son, is a man who reads a dialect story out loud.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

He—So you have ambitions?

She—Yes, decidedly. I want to solve some important problem.

"Well, you just study out how to bring up a family on $18 a week and we'll get married."—Life.

"Temporary quarters subject to change without notice," remarked the impecunious chap as he pocketed his last two 25-cent pieces.—Detroit Free Press.

Riotous Realism.—"I painted a winter scene the other day that was so true to nature that the thermometer in my studio fell 20 degrees." "Humph! That's nothing. I painted a portrait of old Brown last year that was so lifelike that I had to shave it regularly."—Harper's Bazar.

"Lawyers are a good deal like baseball players, after all."

"How so?"

"The ones that can't make a hit are put on the bench."—Detroit News.

The philosopher who said "love is blind" possibly obtained the impression from noting that lovers never seem to care for have the parlor gas burning.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

First Amateur—There is such a difficult scene in the second act.

Second Amateur—What is it?

First Amateur—The hero tells me that he never loved until he met me, and I have to look as if I believed him.—Tit-Bits.

"Does the man want the postoffice?"

"No; the man frequently stated before election that he had no hope of reward. He was working for the good of the country."

"Why does the man circulate a petition?"

"To get signatures."

"Is it to raise money for some charitable purpose?"

"No; it is a petition praying that he be appointed postmaster."

"But he does not want the postoffice?"

"No, he does not want the postoffice, but he has learned that it is likely to fall into unworthy hands unless he takes it, and his patriotism comes once more to the rescue of the country."—Chicago Journal.

The Blonde—I wonder if I shall ever live to be 100?

The Brunette—Not if you remain as much longer.—Tit-Bits.

FACING THE STORMS.

Buffet, winds, and blow around me!—
Though storms roar, and snows have bound me
In their clinging arms.—
Firm I stand, unmoved as mountains,
Power within, from God's own fountains,
Guards me 'gainst all harms.

Fate may in disasters drown me,
Failure's thorn alone may crown me,—
Sweet I find such pains.
Even then God's love enfolds me,
And my native strength upholds me;
Manhood still remains.

CHARLES FLEISCHER.
—Boston Transcript.

THE PHILOSOPHER.

I hear his childish prattle all the day long,
And fondly dwell upon his cooing song,
Until within my heart there seems to steal
A dewy freshness I would fain conceal.
I think upon the wisdom of the schools,
Of all earth's endless lore and sophist's rules;
But, when my brain is worn in learning's chase,
I read life's wisdom in my baby's face.

MARY ELEANOR SHAFER.

NOTES AND EXCERPTS.

There are some entertaining pictures of Washington life seventy years ago in Stratford Canning's diary and letters. "My predecessor," he writes, "had greatly the advantage over me in his collection of good stories. I record one of the mto serve as a pattern of the rest. He was Sir Charles Bagot, a man of very attractive manners, intelligent, witty and kind. An American minister and his wife dining with him one day, he heard Lady Bagot, who was at some distance, say rather quickly: 'My dear Mrs. S—, what can you be doing?' The salad bowl had been offered to Mrs. S—, and her arm was lost in it up to the elbow. Her reply was prompt: 'Only rollicking for an onion, my lady.'"

At the present rate of production over $800,000,000 of fresh gold will come from the mines before another presidential election is held. The Pops should be cautious about calling a gold dollar a 200 cent dollar.

While the growth of France is almost stationary that of Germany goes on steadily. The German empire now has a population of 52,500,000, a gain in five years of nearly 3,000,000. It would be wise in France to give more attention to the merits of arbitration.

Colonel T. W. Higginson, writing in the February Atlantic, says: "James Russell Lowell's brother-in-law, when on a tour with Frederick Douglass at the West, was entertained at a house where there was but one spare bed. To some apologies by the hostess the ever ready and imperial Douglass answered with superb dignity: 'Do not apologize, madam; I have not the slightest prejudice against color.'"

Prince Troubetzkoy, the young Russian painter who married Amelia Rives a few months ago, spends his time between London, Paris and New York. He painted several portraits for the famous English "Book of Beauty;" and Gladstone, Lord Dufferin, and George Meredith have also been among his sitters. He stands over six feet two in his stockings, is a fine athlete, and is now in his thirty-second year. He is half an American, his mother having been Miss Winan, of New York.

Some criticism was aroused in Maryland some years ago by the appointment of a woman—Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers—as the State librarian. But she has justified the appointment by the admirable way in which she has fulfilled the duties of the office. "Her success," says the Baltimore American, "is another proof of the fact that in work of this kind a woman can prove herself fully as capable as a man. Her year's work is to her credit, and proves that no error was made by the Governor when he named her for the office.

The town assessors of New Haven have put Yale university on the list for 400,782 as liable to taxation. The university has heretofore returned only $58,916. A long legal battle will probably grow out of this action.

Venus is the earth's nearest planetary neighbor, and on that account is an interesting subject. Her greatest distance from the sun is 67,500,000 miles and her least 66,787,000, which makes her orbit nearly circular. At times, when she gets between us and the sun, she is only 4,000,000 miles away. At another time (when the planet is beyond the sun in a straight line from us) she is 162,000,000 miles from us. Venus is 7,700 miles in diameter, which makes her volume 92 per cent that of the earth. On the earth falling bodies travel 16.09 feet the first second; on Venus, only 13.5 feet. Venus receives twice the light and heat that the earth does, and her year is only 224 days and a fraction in length.—St. Louis Republican.

The Lucky Few York Young Man.

From the New York Sun.

The popularity of "Dutch treat" clubs was established last winter, when it was found that desirable young men could easily be persuaded to join them. Young men who really couldn't find time to join a theater club heard first with amazement and then with admiration of the Dutch treat clubs, and after reconsidering their engagements decided that they would find time to be active members in such an organization. The novelty of accompanying a young lady who paid her way to the theater and later to supper offered a new sensation that was alluring. The success of several of these clubs last year has warranted the organization of many more this year.

"It is a delightful sensation," said a young man who had just joined a Dutch treat club. We propose to have six theater parties together, and each man is assessed simply the price of his theater ticket and supper. Now, could anything be arranged with more skill? Of course, they had no difficulty in getting enough men. Membership in such a club is a means of saving money aside from the other attractions that it offers. When you count in a chaperon and a carriage, and a little supper later, to say nothing of a few flowers, you will find that it costs the average man more to take a young lady to the theater once than to subscribe to all six of the entertainments of this Dutch treat club."

In William Winter's "Gray Days and Gold" the famous dramatic critic and poet gives his recollections of Wordsworth. As Winter was a mere child when he saw the poet, these recollections are more or less vague, but one incident that is recalled is certainly interesting. Mr. Winter says: "Once I was sent to the garden by Mrs. Wordsworth to call him to supper. He had a long, horse-like face. I don't think I liked him. I said: 'Your wife wants you.' He looked down at me and he answered: 'My boy, you should say Mrs. Wordsworth and not "your wife." I looked up at him and I replied: 'She is your wife, isn't she?' Whereupon he said no more." Judging from this it is not probable that the poet liked the boy any better than the boy liked the poet. The incident goes to show that the enfant terrible is by no means a product of late years.

Two or three mornings after the arrival of a new butler the mistress of the house took the opportunity of asking the cook how she liked her fellow servant. The report was an excellent one. "In fact, ma'am," said the cook, "the servants' hall is quite a different place now." Not unnatrally the mistress pressed for further particulars. "Well, he talks so cleverly," said the cook. "Last night, for instance, he explained things to us for an hour and a half." "Explained things—what things?" said the mistress, now really interested. "Well," was the reply, "he was telling us how we were all descended from Mr. Darwin."—Westminister Gazette.

It may or may not be looking far into the future to suggest, as is frequently done, that some day the popular choice for President and Vice-President may be defeated by the Electoral College. The men who met yesterday in the several states and elected William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart to those offices had a perfect constitutional right to elect William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson or any other two men on whom they might have agreed. It is something to the credit of the much deprecated system of American politics that no such action has ever been apprehended; but its possibility exists, and if the corruption of machine politics goes much further, it may become an alarming one. Meanwhile, however, the behavior of the Electoral College, dealing as it does with the highest prize in the game of politics, and with nothing to restrain it but honor, will afford a pretty good test of the country's political morality. So long as the Electoral College is not only incorruptible, but above suspicion, national politics cannot be hopelessly bad.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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In her wonderful electrical and fire dancing, together with a strong company of players in comedy and specialties.
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ROME AND LIBERTY.

What Does Human Freedom Owe to the Catholic Church?

LECTURE BY REV. R. F. COYLE.

How Savonarola Was Treated When He Defied the Pope.

LUTHER A KING AMONG MEN.

Rapid Review of Some of the Religious Persecutions of History.

Half a dozen silken American flags, a stand of evergreens and a few white lilies were the simple decorations of the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in which Dr. Coyle gave his lecture on "What Liberty Owes to Rome" last night. The organist played a prelude and the speaker entered unannounced.

His discourse was not long; he was frequently interrupted by applause and yet finished shortly after 9 o'clock. The church was well filled with people.

When Dr. Coyle had finished a vote of thanks was tendered him by those present.

The doctor spoke as follows:

The Lecture.

"Ladies and gentlemen:—The Roman Catholic has as much right to his religion as I have to mine, and no more. His conscientious scruples I respect: his faith is his own, a thing too sacred for me or any man to make light of. But there is a very distinct difference between the man and the organization with which he is connected. I do not consider that a man attacks me when he arraigns my denomination. The citizen is not the government; the common sailor is not the commander of the ship, and is not held responsible for its logs or freight or voyage.

"I am not here tonight to indulge in personalities, or to call in question the integrity of individuals. From first to last I must be understood as dealing with the Papacy as a system, or an institution, and not with those who belong to the rank and file of the Romish church. If my words cut, it will be with the keen edge of truth and not because of any personal malice toward my fellow men who differ from me in religious faith.

"The belief is strong in us that Protestantism has cut something of a figure in the world as the friend and advocate of Liberty. Either we have read, or we have heard, that if not the author of Liberty, it created the atmosphere in which Liberty has flourished. Unless we have been altogether deceived, from the very edge of the Dark Ages,—in field and forum, in pulpit and professor's chair in Church and state, Protestantism has been Liberty's unceasing and undaunted champion. Its children have poured out their blood like water to keep Liberty's banners in the sky. Wherever it has found its way freedom and prosperity have followed. Look around the world,—go over the map of the globe,—pick out the bright spots, and see if without exception they are not lit up by Protestantism.

"Is this fact or fiction? Are we, sons and daughters of Puritan, and Huguenot, and Covenanter, inheritors of mere chaff, which the orators of Rome can blow away, or have we had bequeathed to us something as solid as the Rock of Ages—something that will endure as long as our rivers run down to the sea? If, as we are told, Protestantism is a fraud, and its thrilling history a tissue of falsehoods, does it not seem strange that the only countries fit to live in tonight,—countries whose free air Catholics love to breathe and to which they flock like doves to their windows,—are countries built upon Protestant principles? Why is it that Roman Catholic emigrants from Europe so persistently avoid settling in Mexico and Guatemala, and the States of South America, if Romanism is such a friend of Liberty and human rights?—for in those countries Popery is everywhere. These emigrants want the best they can find, but is it not a little remarkable that they should seek for it in Protestant nations? If they love the Pope, and love to be controlled by the papal hierarchy, and to be under papal institutions, why on earth do they not go to Brazil, and Central America, and Mexico, and give us a rest here in the United States? The answer is not far to seek. It is because they want the liberty, and the civilization, and the enlightenment which Protestantism has made.

"In asking you to consider with me tonight 'What Liberty Owes to Rome', I shall have to deal with the facts of history. No attempt will be made to whitewash Protestantism. It does not need any whitewash, for it is not worm eaten. Protestantism is not infallible, and it has never blasphemed God by any such monstrous claim. It has made mistakes. It has sometimes been intolerant and narrow and bigoted, and its emancipation has not fully come yet. It has burned, and killed and persecuted. It has had its fanatics and blood-thirsty advocates, and he is no friend of Protestantism who fills its flaws and cracks and ugly places with putty, and then varnishes them over to make it look sound and beautiful.

SPIRIT OF PROTESTANTISM.

"Let in the light,—all the light possible, no matter what black and vile things it may reveal. Cover up nothing; open your schools; open your institutions; open your histories to the sunlight of truth and the inspection of the world—that is the spirit of Protestantism. It makes no apologies for its bigotries and thumb-screws. It is ashamed of them. It hangs its head as it reads the story. But after the very worst has been said, after every damaging item has been brought out into the light, there is still left a tremendous balance against the Papacy. Protestant persecution is white in comparison. The contrast is like that of a wax taper to a Chicago conflagration. Its extremists and lunatics Protestantism has never exalted and never set in a niche of glory. Rather it has put upon their shields the bar—sinister and marked them as the bastards of reform.

"Not so with the Papacy. Its bloodiest and cruellest is has crowned and lifted up to universal veneration. Yonder in those immortal days when liberty was struggling to the birth, it was the fashion of Rome to canonize her dead sinners and stone the living saints of Protestantism.

"In dealing with our subject, it makes very little difference where we cut the ledge. We shall find the same kind of ore all along the range,—from Italy to Scotland, and, on the American continent, from Chili to Alaska, wherever Rome has set her foot. 'Those who talk about the Catholic Church not being a friend of liberty,' said the speaker at the Macdonough Theater a few weeks ago, 'should read the records of her first fifteen hundred years.' That is what we have been doing, and we have found, as we always found before, some green spots here and there, an occasional oasis in the desert; but on the whole, the reading has only served to strengthen our conviction that Rome has always been the enemy of liberty, both civil and religious. And now for the proof.

"In the matter of examining the record, let us begin in the country of the Vatican and try this Papal river nearest its source. Up in the Piedmontese Alps dwelt a thrifty, peace-loving people called the Waldenses. Breathing the mountain air, they felt in their breasts the throbbings of liberty. They began the study of the bible for themselves. Laymen went so far as to read the word of God to one another. They held meetings in the streets, in private houses, and in the fields. That was their only crime, and what did Rome do? She showed her love of Liberty by bringing the powers of the Inquisition to bear upon them. Their right to worship God in their own way was forbidden.

"But they were made of heroic stuff, those Waldenses, and the mandates of the Papacy they refused to obey. They continued to search the scriptures and to lift their hearts to the Almighty without asking direction or permission from priest or pope. Then the usual method was resorted to. The dogs of persecution were let loose. They were hunted like wild beasts. Men, women and children were put to the sword. Their valleys ran with blood, and faithful Catholics were enjoined by the Third Lateran Council 'to confiscate their goods, reduce them to slavery, and to put to death all who are unwilling to be converted.' This was Rome in the Twelfth Century when she had everything her own way.

"Now let us advance two hundred years or so and see how far she has improved. In this same land of the Vatican there was a preacher in Florence, a statesman-priest by the name of Savonarola. Everywhere around him he saw tyranny and corruption. Vice masqueraded in the name of religion. The Christian name had become a reproach and a scandal. This great-souled man could be silent no longer. He spoke out. He shook St. Marks and the city with the thunders of his eloquence. He started waves of indignation that broke up against the papal throne. A Republican before his time, he believed in the people. Florence he won over and determined to keep that one spot 'for free air, free thought and righteous speech.'

"And what came of it? He is summoned to Rome, and with that mighty manhood that was in him, he decides that his business is in Florence and not in Rome. Then the Pope sends a representative to Florence, and, ladies and gentlemen, the interview of that representative with Savonorola was one of the greatest hours in the history of liberty. The legate talks and talks, and argues, and offers to this splendid spirit a Cardinal's red cap if only he will submit to the Pope; but, wasted and worn, he stands up in all his kingly greatness and says, 'Tell the Pope that I will have no red cap, but a red hat dyed with my blood—the red hat of martyrdom.'

A CHILD OF LIBERTY.

"For that kind of a man Rome has no use, and so this child of liberty, this lover of freedom, this castigator of mitred hypocrisy, this champion of the people's rights, is hurried off to the stake and the flames.

"Pass now into Germany. I strike it about the middle of the twelfth century, at a time when Rome is everywhere in the saddle, and kings and princes are mere lackeys in attendance. There is a quarrel between Pope Alexander III and the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. It seems that there is also a rival Pope called Victor IV, and both of them are of course infallible. The German Emperor leads an army over into Lombardy; is forbidden by Alexander III to press his conquest farther and refuses to obey. The Emperor calls a council to meet at Pavia, before which he summons the Popes to appear in order that it may be decided to which of them the tiara rightfully belongs. Alexander treats the summons with contempt and proceeds to anathematize and excommunicate Barbarossa. He declares that 'the power of the Popes is superior to that of princes'—a doctrine as firmly held by the Papacy today as it was then.

"The council decides in favor of Victor, but Alexander is not to be put down. By hook and by crook, he gets back to Rome, takes possession of the papal chair, and is soon master of the situation. Frederick Barbarossa is compelled to submit and to beg for absolution and forgiveness. He comes into the presence of the Pope, lays aside his imperial mantle, and kneels on both knees with his breast on the earth. Then Alexander advances, places his foot upon the king's neck, while in loud tones the Cardinals thunder forth, 'Thou shalt tread upon the cockatrice and crush the lion and the dragon.' Frederick cries out 'Pontiff, this prediction was made of St. Peter, and not of thee.' 'Thou liest,' replies Alexander, 'it is written of the apostle and me.' And, bearing all the weight of his body on the neck of the king, he compels him to be silent.

"The following day the degraded Emperor of Germany kisses the feet of Alexander, and, on foot, leads his horse by the bridle as he returns from solemn mass to the pontifical palace. And yet, the speaker at the Macdonough Theater declared the other night that while 'she,' that is, Rome, 'had supreme power, there was no such thing as a despot known in Christendom.' If this conduct of Alexander III was not despotism, what was it? The fact that Rome swallowed up all despotisms in herself did not rid the world of the tyrant's heel but only made it the heavier. I refer to this because that foot on the neck of the German Emperor was typical. It stood for a spirit. It was papal doctrine made flesh. It was popish authority at its highest, and proclaimed the subordination of Caesar to Peter; of the State to the Church; of the civil power to the Papacy.

"It was this arrogance of power, this despotism on the part of the Papacy, that brought on the Reformation. Rome claimed to be the custodian of conscience; the sole interpreter of Scripture; the arbiter of human destiny; the controller of States; and sought by rack and gibet and inquisition to enforce her claims. Dissenters had no rights which Romanists were bound to respect. The most sacred promises made to heretics might be broken without sin. John Huss and Jerome of Prague were burned at the stake because they dared to think and to search for truth on their own account.

"And when Luther, king of all the reformers, 'unsubduable granite,' as Carlyle calls him,—Luther, who stands out so white and magnificent against the black background of papal hatred,—when Luther dared to break loose from the tether of Rome and lift his voice and pen for liberty, you know what a commotion it produced. All Popedom began to rage because this rugged and dauntless monk had the courage to say that his soul was his own, and his conscience his own, and the Bible his own, and feared not to talk back at Leo X. 'If there is infallibility anywhere,' said he, 'it is in the Word of God and not in the Pope.' Such freedom will not do. Accordingly Luther is summoned to the Vatican. The Elector Frederick is commanded to deliver up this 'child of the devil' to the papal legate. The ninety-five theses are nailed to the church door of Wittenberg, and then comes as a counterblast the Pope's bull of excommunication. In this bull Luther is characterized as 'the boar out of the wood' and 'the wild beast of the field,' that has broken into the vineyard of the Lord, and the aid of St. Peter, St. Paul, and all the rest of the saints is invoked against him.

LUTHER A KING OF MEN.

"His books are condemned and sentenced to the flames. If Luther does not repent he and all his followers shall be cut off as withered branches, and withered branches are, of course, disposed of by fire. It was so that Rome laid liberty under obligation in Germany. All her ingenuity was used to kill it, and to put out its beacon fires, and to out off every hand that dared to hold its torch in the air. But in Luther she found her match and more than her match. That 'unsubduable granite' will not drift with the papal stream. There he stands, a king of men, and no Pope will ever put his foot on Luther's neck. He, too, can build a fire, and in that fire he burns the Pope's bull,—the boldest, bravest, most significant act of those epochal times. It was the signal fire of liberty whose light has fallen upon these Western shores, and if the American people ever allow it to go out or die down into the gray ashes of indifference, they will deserve to have the papal foot upon their necks, and become bridle holders to the man on the Tiber. In the light of that fire Protestant nations have marched up to greatness and glory, and if they do not want to go into eclipse, if they want to stay on the heights, where the sun of freedom is shining, they must keep that fire burning.

"On, now, to the Dutch Netherlands and see how the balance against Rome grows and piles up. A more thrilling story history does not contain. It recounts the agony of a small country fighting for independence, for freedom, for humanity, against the richest and most powerful Empire on earth,—mighty Spain against feeble half-submerged Holland. I take up the history at the point where the infamous Duke of Alva marches into the low countries to be Captain-General by appointment of Phillip II. His business there is to force the Spanish Inquisition upon the people; to root out heresy; to put a clamp upon free thought; to chain the Netherlands to the chair of St. Peter, and govern them by foreigners living in the other end of Europe, and all this in obedience to the Pope, and in the interests of 'the most holy faith.'

"For resisting this programme, for standing up like men for their civil and religious rights, the best soldiers in the world are let loose upon them and the awful tragedy begins. Butchery and slaughter everywhere. Let me quote—'Hanging, beheading, quartering and burning human beings were the ordinary occupations of a thousand laborers * * * The land was crowded with gibets. The trees by the wayside were loaded with corpses. * * * The very atmosphere was impregnated with the awful odors of the grave,' and much more to the same effect.

"How those brave Hollanders fought! How they sold their estates and household goods; how they starved and suffered and died at Antwerp and Leyden, and Zutphen and Haarlem, preferring to subsist on hempseed and dog flesh and hides of oxen and horses rather than surrender! How they broke down the dykes and let in the wild sea to help them beat back the usurping Spaniard; how their women defended the walls with sword and matchlock, and repaired the breaches with spade and pickaxe, and how they sallied out again and again against the foe; how over the ramparts of Leyden, from its immortal defenders, went the defiant shout, ringing down into the ears of the minions of the Papacy, 'ye call us rat-eaters and dog eaters, and 'tis true. So long then as ye hear a dog bark or a cat mew within our walls, know that Leyden still holds out. Nay, when all save ourselves have perished, we will devour our left arms, leaving our right to defend our wives, our liberty, our religion! Should God, in His justice, doom us to destruction, hope not even then to take the town, for when the last hour comes, we will fire our houses and die together—anything, everything before submission to tyranny and anti-Christ!' There spoke Protestantism.

"How those brave Hollanders fought for freedom history will never forget to tell, and if you and I ever forget to read the story and to prize the heritage which has come to us from their heroism, we shall be recreant to a most sacred trust and deserve nothing better than to forfeit the liberties purchased for us by the blood and agony of the world's noblest and best.

"The struggle went on in the Netherlands. The cruel drama became more tragical, and never did the curtain fall until William, Prince of Orange, was shot in his own house by the hired Jesuitical assassin of Phillip II. Balthazer Gerard. Another large item to show how much liberty owes to Rome.

"And now we cross the Rhine into France. There is a people there called the Huguenots. For imbibing the principles of the Reformation and presuming to seek for freedom, they fall under the displeasure of the Papacy. Because they want their own schools and churches, and synods, they are denounced and hated. To put them down injustice follows injustice, and outrage follows outrage. They are watched, persecuted, calumniated. Seconded by his dear son, Philip II of Spain, the Pope instigates the most violent proceedings. The passions of the people are inflamed against them. They can stand it no longer, and, like the Hollanders, determine to take the field in their own defense. There are a few years of alternating victory and defeat and then comes the appalling climax. Under the machinations of the clever but forever infamous Catherine de Medicis and the Duke of Guise it is arranged to rid France of the Huguenots at one fell stroke.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EVE.

"The time is well chosen. The nuptial festivities of the young Henry of Navarre are soon to be celebrated, and all the prominent leaders of Protestantism are enticed to Paris. St. Bartholomew's Eve comes on and the blackest crime in the annals of civilizations is about to be committed.

"The Huguenot chieftains are completely deceived. Admiral Coligny hesitates to come, suspecting treachery. Charles IX pledges his word and honor

(Continued on page 6.)

In with the new—out with the old—baking powders. It's "Trophy's" inning.

Tillmann & Bendel, Mfrs

A NIGHT OF BUSINESS

Merchants' Exchange Brings Up Several Interesting Subjects.

THE WAGES OF OFFICIALS.

Views as to Whether They Ought to Be at All Garnisheed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Cost of More Illuminating Material on Public Thoroughfares.

The directors of the Merchants' Exchange held a meeting last night, at which there was a large attendance of members.

The following communication was read:

"Webb N. Pearce, Esq., Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, Oakland.—Dear Sir:—Yours of January 9th has been duly received, together with enclosed copy of bill. I have carefully considered the bill sent me, and a similar bill introduced by Mr. Leavitt has been discussed in the Committee on Code Revision. We unanimously came to the conclusion that it was unwise to subject the salaries of public officers to attachment for the reason that the public are interested in having their officials secure in their salaries so that they may efficiently perform their duties. The remedy of creditors is to refuse credit to those who will not pay.

Yours truly, JAMES WAYMIRE."

Several members thought the legislative officer ought to explain how credit could be refused to a man who had always previously paid bills.

George I Fish then introduced the following:

"Resolved, That the communication from Judge Waymire be received and placed on file; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Merchants' Exchange does not believe the reason given by Judge Waymire to be founded on equity and justice; and be it further

"Resolved That the Merchants' Exchange believes it to be the duty of the Legislative body to so make the laws of the State that they will protect mercantile interests from the acts of dishonest officials as well as from private citizens."

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

Fred Sinclair moved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to every member of the State Legislature every newspaper, and every organization of merchants in the State in order that pressure may be brought to bear to carry the proposed bill.

The motion was carried after being amended by a motion to send a copy to Judge Waymire.

The Chairman introduced the following which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, Senator F. S. Stratton has introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the codes in regard to the garnishment of official's salaries at the request of this Exchange and has worked faithfully to get the same approved by the Judiciary Committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Merchants' Exchange be and they are hereby tendered to Senator F. S. Stratton for his efforts in behalf of the bill providing for the garnishment of the salaries of public officials who fail to pay their honest debts."

The following Committee on Lighting Broadway and Washington streets was appointed. W. V. Witcher, D. C. Brown, Gilbert B. Daniels, Theodore Gier, H. D. Cushing and Fred Becker.

Secretary Pearce said that Mr. Britton of the Oakland Gas, Light and Heat Company had said that to properly light the streets sixteen or eighteen arc lights would be needed in addition to those already provided by the city authorities. Each light would cost $10 a month and pay for six months in advance would have to be guaranteed. The lights would be placed 140 feet apart at the intersection of streets and once between intersections. This would cost about $1,000. No action will be taken until the next meeting of the Exchange.

The Chairman said the Committee could probably raise that amount in the coming week.

It was decided to sign a petition to the State Legislature asking for an appropriation of $12,400 to be devoted to the cultivation of fibrous plants by the Experimental Department of the State University.

The committee which was appointed to request the Board of Supervisors to purchase several copies of "Facts and Figures of Alameda County" to be distributed in the East, report that the result of their request was not entirely satisfactory. It was decided that this committee should confer with the committee from the Board of Trade, appointed for the same object, in order to unite efforts in obtaining support from the Supervisors.

H. Hensler, Reardon & Hillhouse, and the manufacturer of Patton Coffee and proprietor of the Tamale Parlor were received into the membership of the Exchange.

The meeting adjourned for one week.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

John F. Logan, a prominent attorney of Portland, Oregon, and a former Oakland boy and Reliance man, is in this city renewing old acquaintanceships.

Professor Bradley of the State University will speak tonight in the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church on "Christian Education."

George Brand, Jr., of this city is visiting in Stockton.

Miss Abbott of 826 Magnolia street is dangerously ill. Her recovery is extremely doubtful.

Mrs. W. F. Pierce gives a reception this afternoon at her home, 1339 Harrison street.

Mrs. Henry Robson returned to her home in Hollister last Saturday, after having spent a month with relatives in Fresno and this city.

Miss Ollo Beemis, a student at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, is at present visiting relatives at Sacramento.

Miss Kittie Thomas has returned to Alameda after a pleasant visit with relatives at Jackson, Tuolumne County.

William Johns has returned to Alameda, after spending a month at his mines in Mariposa and Tuolumne County.

George H. Mastick has returned from Santa Cruz, where he has been spending a week fishing.

The marriage of Miss Madeline Rosseter, daughter of the late John Rosseter of 900 Grand street, Alameda, to Mr. John Drumm of Oakland, has been set for a week following Easter. Mr. Drumm is a lawyer in practice in San Francisco.

Miss Belle Meyer will be married at the residence of her parents on Fulton street, South Berkeley, this evening to Mr. Frank Thompson of Vallejo. The newly-wedded couple expect to make their home in Vallejo.

Lecture by Scientists

An important meeting of the trustees of the California Academy of Sciences will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Academy Building, San Francisco, Saturday evening. The following papers will be presented: "Recent Developments in Astronomical Photography, Illustrated by lantern slides, by Mr. Charles B. Hill; "Some Notes on the Next Total Solar Eclipse, with Lantern Slide Illustrations," by Mr. Chas. Burckhalter.

"Planetary Phenomena for March and April, 1897," by Professor M. McNeill, of Lake Forest.

"List of Earthquakes in California, 1896," by Mr. C. D. Perinne, of Mount Hamilton; "Some Luminous Appearances in the Sky," by Mr. W. H. Monck, of Dublin.

A Technicality Saved Him.

If the clause in the penal code which says, "A wife may not testify against her husband other than to an act of criminal violence, except with his consent" Fred W. Pletz of Livermore owes his liberty. Pletz has two wives living, but the only testimony that could be offered against him was that of Mrs. Pletz No. 1, and, as that was inadmissable as evidence, Judge Lawrence was compelled to let him go. Pletz married the second time while a divorce suit of his first wife was pending and a decree has never been entered. An attempt will be made to find Rev. Steinback of San Francisco, who it is alleged, married Pletz and his first wife.

Cut of a Dollar.

The engineers on the race track special train, which runs from the mole to Emeryville, have had a cut of $1 a day made in their salaries.

YOUR LUNCH IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Montgomery Street Coffee and Lunch House, 426 Montgomery street, H. H. Hjul, proprietor, makes a specialty of fresh eggs, pure milk and cream, best coffee, tea and chocolate. Separate department for ladies.

Lehnhardt Has 'Em Again!

As usual for the coming holidays, the most appropriate present for any one, old or young, is a box or fancy basket filled with delicious candies. Lehnhardt on Broadway has all the very latest novelties. His confections are all his own make, and are absolutely pure and wholesome, and don't cost any more than others charge for inferior goods.

Popular Fred Bouquet has succeeded his equally popular brother Joe as proprietor of the ever popular Galindo Hotel bar, where the best of wines, liquors and cigars are always to be had.

Keep Warm, Keep Comfortable.

We have just received sixty pair white blankets, all new, fresh from the mills; installment houses sell 'em for ten dollars, our price just half, well worth $7.50. Four bales of comforters, at prices to suit. We are having our annual sale. See our parlor and bedroom suits for sale or exchange. Choice line cook stoves and ranges. H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh st.

Mother's Mush is a breakfast delight.

Mother's Mush for the children.

H. L. SIMMS,

Oakland News Depot. Stationery, paper covered books, periodicals and papers in English, German and Danish, 470 Seventh street.

All cases of weak and lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Look twice before you buy. Genuine "Cracker Jack" has the bird on the package. It costs no more. See that you get it.

DO YOU LIKE GOOD EATING? Fine oysters, rich, juicy steaks, cooked cleverly and in plain sight? Then try the Pearl, 968 Broadway, and be satisfied.

COMMON PLAIN FOOD.

It Is Best for Children or Adults.

Natural grains, meat and fruit will make good blood if the digestive machinery of the body is not interfered with.

The blood when first made goes into the arteries and is of a bright red color. After it has been used some in supplying the body, it is carried into the veins and is there a dark red or purple color. Blood contains the elements to nourish and build up the body, such as iron, soda, lime, albumen, etc., etc.

When the powers of the stomach and the bowels are reduced by lack of vitality or by putting coffee and tea into the stomach, the processes which nature goes through with to change the food into rich, red blood are seriously interfered with.

If a man could see what a "wet blanket" he put over his hard working friend, the stomach, by putting in coffee, whiskey or tobacco, when it was honestly telling away to do its work well, he would never repeat the outrage and injustice. It is like striking your friend a vicious blow when he is delving away for you with might and main. Don't do it. One feels more respect for himself when he acts the man and permits no form of abuse to strangle and spoil the beautiful work being done for him in the human body. No sort of fun on earth is equal to the fun of being thoroughly well.

If one wants a pungent, piquant, hot drink for breakfast, lunch or dinner, it can be had in Postum, the health coffee. It is made wholly of grains by the Postum Cereal Company (Limited) of Battle Creek, Michigan. It can be truly said, "it makes red blood." It brews the deep seal brown color of Mocha; it creams to the rich golden brown of Java, and has an aroma and taste that makes a man thankful that someone has at last made a combination of the grains that gives such a delicious hot drink that one can readily leave off the coffee which has been hurting more than one likes to think of.

Medicines are poor crutches. The only safety is to use food and drink that the Creator intended for man; and when this is done the diseases and sick spells gradually disappear.

Common sense is quite uncommon except with those who give themselves a shaking now and then and look plainly at what they are doing. If a person knows coffee does hurt him, let him stick to it till he does, then such people thoroughly appreciate Postum. Grocers testify to large sales and the steady use of those who once try it, is evidence of its taking ways.

"Just as good," as Postum Cereal Food Coffee are words used to defraud the public.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

—OF OUR—

Great ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

To close out Woolen Dress Goods still further reductions will be made.

To close out our Jackets, Capes and Fur garments no reasonable offer will be refused.

Made up Silk Waists, Skirts and Suits at a great sacrifice.

Remnants of Silks and Velvets closed out regardless of cost.

All Woolen Shawls, Fascinators and Woolen Hosiery at half their value.

Umbrellas and Gossamers must be sold before stock taking.

Special attractions will be offered in every department.

The crowds which have been visiting our establishment during the last two weeks are a significant factor in proving that low prices will move any amount of goods in a short space of time. We are compelled to sacrifice all sorts of merchandise to make room which we must have for our spring goods.

Our Clearance Sale Will Close February 1st.

ABRAHAMSON BROS.

S. E. COR. WASHINGTON & 13th STS.

RED BLOOD produced, LOSS OF VITALITY remedied by

St. Hubert Tonic Port

A natural restorative of wonderful power

I can recommend it highly as a restorative C. CUSHING, M. D., 636 Sutter, S. F.

The result has been very satisfactory indeed. O. O. BURGESS, M. D., 329 Geary, S. F.

I highly recommend it to the medical profession. E. WINDELE, M. D., 30 Post, S. F.

It worked like a charm. H. B. WRIGHT, M. D. 332 O'Farrell, S. F.

I have found it very useful. A. S. LARKEY, M. D., Oakland

Find it useful in many debilitated conditions. GEO. H. PALMER, M. D., 606 Sutter, S. F.

Use it in my own family and recommend it to others. E. W. HILGARD, State University, Berkeley

More potent as a restorative than ordinary port. Took diplome of honor and gold medals, Columbian and Atlanta Expositions.

It is the natural product of a Spanish grape, grown on ferrous soil, which, by a careful and scientific process of manufacture, gives to it wonderful life-preserving and health-giving power.

Price, per quart bottle—$1.25; smaller size, 75c.

Tell your dealer you must have St. Hubert Tonic Port and accept nothing else.

LONDON, BREMEN, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAN FRANCISCO

Pacific States Office, Room 12 Flood Bldg, S. F.

WE HAVE MOVED! SO HAVE OUR PRICES!

FOR INSTANCE— Chamber Sets . . . $15

Tapestry Parlor Sets (spring edge) $20

Metropolitan Furniture Co. 1110 BROADWAY (RED FRONT) Tel. 3102—Red.

FOUR FLOORS OF FURNITURE FANCIES.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Persons Desirous of Having Garbage Removed Will Address

Odorless Crematory Reduction Works

476 TENTH ST. TELEPHONE MAIN 108

OLD SCANDINAVIAN DAIRY

PURE SWEET MILK and CREAM Delivered Twice Daily.

Send Orders to P O Box 632, East Oakland S. NIELSEN, Propr.

LADIES

Your meat expenditure is an important item and can be reduced. The best quality of meats at the very lowest possible prices is what you want. Call and judge for yourself of the quality of our meats, at the

RENOWN MARKET

T. BARNETT, Proprietor

417 Thirteenth St, near Broadway.

One of the Most Modern Markets on the Pacific Coast.

BEST COAL OIL

PURITY AND SAFETY GUARANTEED

80c per 5-gallon Can

—Delivered all over Oakland

J. S. WIXSON

251 B St., Cor. Hollis

TELEPHONE RED 1412.

P. J. O'CONNOR—MERCHANT TAILOR

For many years head cutter for M. J. Keller 38 years' experience in the art of cutting.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. No. 48 SAN PABLO AVENUE, Opposite City Hall.

The Oakland Paving Co With the benefit of twenty years' experience in a quarry, the rock from which is the hardest, toughest and most durable yet used for macadamizing in this State, will execute municipal and private contracts for all branches of street work, and will continue to fill orders for the shipment of its rock to other cities. Office—Rooms 321-322 Central Bank Building, Oakland, Cal.

OAKLAND CLOTHING RENOVATORY We answer your Telephone. We call for and deliver your clothes the same day. PHONE MAIN 103. No. 418 NINTH STREET.

WASHINGTON THE BARBER Now has the finest equipped establishment in Oakland at 1168 BROADWAY PATRONIZE HIM.

SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT Continues to be the Leading Restaurant of Oakland. Same Proprietors of old. 469 Twelfth St. MARCOVICH & KISICH.

PARDEE WILL CONTEST.

The Defendant Places on File an Answer to the Complaint.

DENIAL OF ALL THE CHARGES.

Reference to the Inharmony at the Old Family Homestead.

THE NAPA ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Denial That the Character of the Widow Was Ever Assailed.

The defense in the Pardee will contest filed its answers this afternoon. One of these, put in by E. B. Mastick, and Timothy Guy Phelps, is a formal denial of all of the allegations charging George C. Pardee with influencing his father's mind in regard to the character of Mrs. Emily Pardee or in regard to the disposition of the Pardee fortune.

Dr. Pardee's answer is on the same line. In it he sets up but little affirmative matter.

Among other things he says: "They admit that said contestant (Mrs. E. S. Pardee) and the said E. H. Pardee with the exception of the brief period in the year 1883, lived happily together from the time of her marriage down to the month of April, 1896; that the said E. H. Pardee had a great affection for the contestant, and that the contestant appeared to have for the said E. H. Pardee.

"But in that behalf these defendants allege that about the 18th day of April, 1896, violent dissensions arose between the said contestant and the said E. H. Pardee, and that they became greatly hostile to each other, and the said contestant sought a separation from the said E. H. Pardee and employed lawyers to coerce him into making a division of his property between them; that about the month of July, 1896, the said dissensions and differences were, to a certain extent reconciled and thereafter and down to the death of the said E. H. Pardee the said parties lived together with a greater measure of harmony."

Again in paragraph twenty-one, Dr. Pardee refers to this unhappy time when the marital relations were strained. He alleges "that between the 18th day of April, 1896, and the 1st day of July, 1896, the said E. H. Pardee stated to the said George C. Pardee that he intended not to have any property whatsoever to said contestant; whereupon the said George C. Pardee remonstrated with the said E. H. Pardee and strongly urged upon him that he should leave a just and ample provision for said contestant and that the unfriendly relations existing between them should not induce him to diminish in any way the amount of the testamentary provision which he should make for the contestant; that the said suggestions were the only suggestions ever made either directly or indirectly, concerning the disposition of his property."

In regard to the anonymous letter which Mrs. Pardee alleges had been received by the Doctor E. H. Pardee while she and he were at a Napa County health resort and which caused a change in her husbands conduct toward her, the answer admits the existence of the letter but denies that the message had the effect of making the husband of the contestant "insanely jealous or at all jealous or suspicious."

The allegation that the mind of Dr. E. H. Pardee was ever in so weak a condition as to be easily deluded, deceived, influenced or controlled, is denied.

The remainder of the answer is one of specific denial. Dr. George Pardee asserts that he did not attempt to prejudice his father against his step-mother or half-sister and denies, upon information and belief that his father was ever jealous of his wife or accused her of intimacy with other men or ever believed her to be other than a faithful wife.

One more reference is made to the time between April and July 1896 which is as follows:

"They deny that the said George C. Pardee on or about the 20th day of April 1896 or at any time falsely or fraudulently or at all represented to the said E. H. Pardee or induced him to believe that the said contestant was an unworthy woman or wife or that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows or marital obligations or that she was holding criminal relations with one King or with any person or that he ever made to E. H. Pardee any pretense representation or statement upon that subject.

George H. Mastick and A. A. Moore appear as the attorneys of record for the defense in the case.

HUMANE WORK.

Result of the Visit of Mrs Prescott to the Capital.

Mrs. Lydia Prescott, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was a State delegate to the State meeting at Sacramento of delegates from this society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The assemblage was called for the purposes of petitioning the State Legislature to change certain laws relating to the Humane Societies' work.

Mrs. Prescott took a prominent part in the work and was one of the most earnest opponents of the proposed bill which would give the S. P. C. C. the privilege of appointing badge deputies. Mrs. Prescott believed that as all officials were ex-officio deputies of the society, no badge deputies were needed.

Mrs. Prescott was not in harmony with the bill intended to restrict children from attending music halls, etc., in company with parents or guardians. She opposed it on the grounds that it would prevent children from attending innocent amusements.

The assemblage formed a permanent organization, electing C. B. Holbrook as president. A convention will be held in San Francisco in April.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, H. C. Wilson, at Schimmelpfennig's Hall, 764 Twelfth street, Thursday, Jan. 28th, at 1 P. M.

LOUIS P. SEIPE, N. G.
G. CURTIS, Secretary.

ROME AND LIBERTY.

(Continued from page 5.)

that he shall be safe, and he comes, little dreaming that he is coming to his death. At midnight the tocsin of murder sounds. The butchery commences, and Admiral Coligny, brave, honest, sincere and able, is among the first to fall. Murder runs grim and wild through the city of Paris. Says Dr. Lord: 'The streets flowed with blood. The dead rained from the windows. The Seine became purple.' For seven days and nights the slaughter rages, and according to the sober testimony of history, at least 60,000 Protestants were slain in that stupendous massacre. And now, mark you, when the news reaches Rome there is boundless jubilation. Cannon thunder, the capital is illuminated, flags are flung to the breeze, medals are struck to commemorate the deed, a day of public thanksgiving is set apart, a bull is sent out promising 'extraordinary indulgences to all who should pray Heaven and the saints to bless Charles IX and his devout butchers' and the Holy Father marches to the great church of St. Louis and offers up a solemn Te Deum for this colossal murder of 60,000 Protestants!

"For awhile the Huguenots are staggered by the shock of this enormous crime, awful beyond conception or parallel; but, by and by, they rally, get their feet again and continue the fight for their liberties. Under the dashing leadership of Henry of Navarre they become hopeful, and then just as they begin to see a little light in the cloud, he apostatizes goes back into the bosom of Rome and they are discouraged, for they loved and trusted him. First he becomes a turncoat to save his life, and second, to win a crown. But at heart he is always friendly to the Huguenots, and in 1598 signs the Edict of Nantes, which guarantees religious liberty to the Protestants. This victory, however, is short lived. For leaning too much towards liberty and Protestantism, Henry of Navarre is assassinated in the streets of Paris by the Jesuit, Francis Ravaillac, in 1610. Then a Pharaoh comes to the throne who knows not Joseph. Louis XIV, educated by the Jesuits, filled to the brim with the spirit of the Papacy, undoes everything, and turns the wheels of progress backward. All the Huguenots have gained in their heroic struggle is lost, and more.—The Edict of Nantes is revoked, their liberties taken away, and their rights ruthlessly trampled upon. From first to last 800,000 of them perish and the remnant become exiles in England, America and Holland. Thus Rome literally wipes them out of France, and runs liberty still further in her debt. When France played a ready second to the Papacy in that dreadful chapter, it was the biggest mistake she ever made, and she paid for it in the avenging scourge and bloody horrors of the Revolution.

"But it is time to cross the channel to see how much liberty owes to Rome in Great Britain. I can only touch the history on a page or two. The Magna Charta is acknowledged to be the corner stone of popular government as it exists today. The liberties of Great Britain and America are founded upon it. It marks the uprising of the people against tyranny and oppression. The lecturer was right when he said in his Macdonough Theater address that the Magna Carta was extorted from King John by the Roman Catholic barons, but he forgot to tell his audience that for this demand of liberty those barons were promptly excommunicated by Pope Innocent III and King John released from all obligation to keep the oath which he had solemnly made. I wonder why the lecturer overlooked, or so dexterously skipped this significant fact. It shows that the English people got Magna Charta not by favor of the Pope, but in defiance of him. Yet, in the face of it, we are told by Romish orators that we are indebted to the Papacy for this splendid charter of human rights.

BLOODY MARY ON THE THRONE.

"Three centuries after King John we find Bloody Mary on the throne of England. How liberty flourished under this facile and flexible daughter of the Papacy is a familiar story. I simply refer to it to refresh your memories. Protestants were watched, spies were set upon their tracks, a system of espionage was formed which sought to find out the secrets of every household, and all the low cunning and devilish deceit afterwards carried to such perfection by the Jesuits, were resorted to. It was under this Queen that the fires of Smithfield were kindled, and Cranmer and Ridley and Latimer were put to death for their faith; and so another item was added to the long account of liberty's indebtedness to Rome. Bloody Mary died, and her half sister, the great "Queen Bess," accedes to the throne. How Popery hates her and thunders against her makes a thrilling chapter in the history of the world. She is called 'Jezebel the Accursed,' and something must be done to hurl her from power. She refuses to take her orders from the Vatican, an offense which cannot be pardoned. Accordingly a most infamous and gigantic scheme is concocted. Pope Sixtus V and Philip II and the Prince of Parma get their heads together in the interests of liberty. A truly Papal plan is decided upon. England is to be invaded. All Catholics are summoned to a holy war against the infidel. The Pontiff hurls his spiritual weapons. A bull of excommunication against Elizabeth is published. But bulls do not count for as much now as they did before Luther built that fire.

"In all the ports of Spain and Portugal the sound of the hammer is heard. Ships are being built by scores and hundreds. Rome is going to make a supreme stroke for liberty. But 'Queen Bess' is not to be caught napping. She sets things in order, stations her soldiers along the southern coast, visits them in the camp at Tilbury, cheers them, encourages them, addresses them in words that thrill and burn, and bids them stand for their altars and their firesides. And to their honor, be it said, there are loyal Catholics in that camp and elsewhere pledged to defend their country, and they do defend it, among the bravest of the brave; but it is the Papacy I am talking about,—the system whose head and center are at Rome.

"By and by the sound of the hammer ceases. The time of preparation is over. The hour for battle strikes. The Invincible Armada—invincible only in name—puts to sea. It is the mightiest squadron ever yet afloat. July 19th, 1588, the English coast is sighted, and England is ready. From every hill and beach she is on the lookout. Evidently the Armada is going to have a warm reception. Drake, and Howard, and Frobisher and Hawkins—those brave captains who have carried the British flag from the frigid zone to the tropics, and around the earth,—are ready. July 21st the signal of battle is given, and Howard begins the fight. The mighty conflict is on. Popery and Protestantism meet there in death grapple in the British channel. Day after day the fight rages. Harvest is ripe in England but the wheat and the barley and the oats must be gathered by the women and children and old men. Beacon lights blaze along the shore. 'For four nights,' we are told, 'they have proclaimed to the people that they must watch and pray.' Still on the fifth night they send out their tongues of flame from ever cliff and every hill—

'For swift to east, and swift to west,
The warning radiance spread;
High on St. Michael's mount it shone—
It shone from Beachy Head.
Far o'er the deep the Spaniards saw,
Along each southern shire,
Cape beyond cape, in endless range,
Those twinkling points of fire.'

"No Spanish flag will ever wave beyond that fireline. The fight continues. British powder is exhausted, but British prowess still lives, and Drake still lives, and immortal work is being done by that immortal sea king. He can fight without powder. Eight small English vessels bear down upon the Spanish anchored in the Calais roads. What can be their errand? We shall see. Look! Suddenly they burst out in smoke and flame and drift into the very midst of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.

"Fearful explosions take place. The sea is lurid. The red glare of burning vessels paints hell on the sky. The fire ships do their work well. The Spaniard is terrified and the Spanish squadron scattered. Soon the bulk of it is running up the channel in wild confusion, and Drake and the other intrepid captains fall upon the foe as he flies. It is the 29th of July, and the badly lamed and diminished fleet holds on its way full into the North Sea. For the present it has had enough of Britain and Protestantism. But Drake does not think so, and hangs about the rear of the flying squadron and does fearful execution there. Then providence takes a hand. He who holds the winds in his fists unlimbers the batteries of the Heavens. The wild storm smites the Armada and the greater part of it goes to the bottom of the sea. The land beyond the Pyrenees is filled with gloom. 'There was hardly a distinguished family in Spain,' says Motley, 'not placed in mourning.' The flower of the Castilian nobility had perished. The Invincible Armada was annihilated. The great game of despotism against freedom; of papal authority against human rights, was decided in favor of the latter, and once again liberty was on top in spite of her ancient enemy.

"Then many of you will remember how some seventeen years later Rome again displayd her interest in civil freedom and the rights of nations by her complicity in the famous gun powder plot. You will call to mind how it was proposed to blow up the British Parliament, according to a truly Jesuitical programme; how Guy Fawkes was caught in the basement of the building all ready to apply the murderous match and how short shrift was made of him and his co-conspirators.

"And now let us follow the course of freedom over the seas and note how greatly it has been encouraged by Rome on this Western Hemisphere. The defenders of the Papacy say to us, 'Look at the early Maryland colony if you want evidence that Rome is the friend of liberty. Lord Baltimore obtained a charter in 1632 which provided complete toleration; that no preference should be given to any sect, but that all settlers in the colony should enjoy equality of religious rights.' All of which is true, but, as in the matter of Magna Charta, it is a long way from being the whole truth. Here let me trouble you with a page or two from a volume entitled 'The Papacy and the Civil Power' by the Hon. R. W. Thompson, who was a member of the United States Cabinet during the Hayes administration. A lawyer by profession, trained to sift and weigh evidence, a man of rare balance of judgment and unassailable integrity, the words of Mr. Thompson are entitled to great weight, although they will of course be scouted by the enemies of Protestantism. Says this distinguished statesman:

"'In 1628 Lord Baltimore visited Virginia. This nobleman was a monarchist, both from inclination and education. He was so devoted to the interests of the King as to have become a special favorite of both James I and Charles I. He had many excellent and ennobling qualities, which made him exceedingly popular. In 1624—only four years before—he had become a Roman Catholic. When he reached Virginia he found the English Episcopal Church established by law, and also a legal requirement that, in becoming a citizen he should take the English oath of supremacy. This he could not do consistently with his new religious convictions. He was willing, as all the papists in England were, to take the oath of allegiance, which involved merely the support of the Kingly prerogative, but not that of supremacy, which denied the authority of the Pope. Consequently he did not unite himself with the colonists. But being delighted with the climate, soil and scenery about the Chesapeake bay and Potomac River, he formed the design of obtaining a charter from King Charles authorizing him to make a settlement there, in entire disregard of the rights of the Virginia colony.

"'The charter to Lord Baltimore was granted in 1632; but in consequence of his death it was transferred to his son, who took his title. It granted the tract of country lying on both sides of the Chesapeake bay and north of the Potomac, up to the fortieth parallel of latitude—the whole of which was within the limits of the Virginia colony. This charter contained the celebrated provision that while Christianity was made the law of the colony, yet no preference should be given "to any sect," but "equality in religious rights, not less than in civil freedom," was secured. This constitutes the groundwork of the Roman Catholic claim of toleration in the United States. A critical examination of it will demonstrate not only that this claim is groundless, but also what was understood by Charles I, and the elder Lord Baltimore by giving security to civil freedom in Maryland—in other words, by granting the right of legislation to those Roman Catholics who should emigrate to the colony.

"'The English oath of supremacy had been established one hundred years before the date of this charter. This oath required that every subject should recognize the King as the supreme head of the Church of England; that the Pope of Rome had no more jurisdiction than any other bishop; and that obedience to him should be renounced. This was not only the law in England, but it was also the law in the colony of Virginia. It was because of this that Lord Baltimore could not become a citizen of the latter colony. Now when this, and the further fact that the territory granted to him was within the limits of the Virginia Colony, are observed, it will be seen that he could have accomplished no possible object designed by him without a provision for religious toleration in his charter. He was about to undertake a settlement in a region of the New World where there was an existing form of religion established by law, which, in his conscience, he entirely repudiated—which he had renounced only four years before as contrary to the law of God, and which, if he remained true to his religious convictions and papal obedience, he would feel it his duty not merely to oppose, but to exterminate. Like other papists of that day, and the advocates of the Pope's infallibility now, he favored religious toleration in a Protestant country—that is such toleration as would enable him to maintain the cause of the papacy in the midst of Protestantism as the means of rooting out the Protestant religion, and securing the establishment of the Roman Catholic by law. His only means of getting rid of the oath of supremacy in the Colony of Virginia was to get the King so far to set it aside, without authority of law and by his royal will alone, as to allow him to colonize part of the territory with Roman Catholics—this being, at that time, the only possible means of introducing that class of population into the colonies. Hence, the provision for religious toleration was a matter of necessity, not choice, with Lord Baltimore."

"Whatsoever, then, was done in the Colony of Maryland in favor of religious toleration was done only in obedience to the charter, and against the known and steady policy both of the Church of Rome and the Jesuits. Nobody can justify the intolerance of the Episcopalians of Virginia or the Puritans of New England; and while we may now congratulate ourselves that concentrating influences were planted in Maryland, it should not be forgotten that those who brought them accepted toleration from compulsion, and employed all the arts and cunning of Jesuitism to get rid of it. Intolerance, it is true, accorded with the spirit of that age, and some allowance—but no apology—is to be made for it on that account. But the first influences that set in against it were Protestant exclusively, not Roman Catholics. Nowhere in the Catholic Roman world could religious toleration obtain a foothold. Although great men and laymen of the church gave it their support, Rome would not permit it, and, her flat was the law of the church: 'When Rome has spoken,' said Augustine, 'that is the end of the matter.'"

JESUITICAL ZEAL.

"Bear in mind that the age of Lord Baltimore was the golden age of Jesuitism. Gregory XV. had canonized Ignatius Loyola, founded the Society of the Propaganda and organized missions to all parts of the earth. Jesuit missionaries went everywhere. Their zeal, their heroism, their esprit du corps are worthy of all admiration; but wherever they went they preached the extinction of heresy and sought to root out Protestantism. Because of his merciless persecution of the Calvinists, Gregory XV. wrote to Louis XIII. as follows: 'My dear son, the ornament of the universe, the glory of our age; march on steadily in your holy path; cause the power of your arm to be felt by those who know not God; be pitiless towards the heretics, and merit to be seated one day on the right hand of Christ by offering as a holocaust all the children of peridition who infest your kingdom.'

"He wrote to the King of Spain 'to have no pity on the heretics; to order his governors to establish the Catholic religion by force in the provinces dependent on the crown; to light up the stake, and to leave the Calvinists no alternative but the mass or death.' Gregory was succeeded in the papal chair by Urban VIII., a man fitted both by education and disposition to carry out the programme of his predecessor, and he did carry it out.

"Now, in view of these facts, in view of the spirit manifested and the deeds done by the Jesuits everywhere else, the claim that they came to Maryland to establish religious toleration and freedom requires too great a stretch of faith. It is impossible to believe that the Papacy adopted a policy in the wilderness of America so entirely different from that which it practised in every other part of the world, and so diametrically opposed to the specific instructions of the Vatican.

"A hasty glance now at the period of the Revolution. In the articles of confederation of the States, adopted July 9th, 1778, it was provided as follows:

"'Canada acceding to this confederation and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this Union, but no other colony shall be admitted into the same unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.'

"Canada refused and became hostile to American independence, contributing both men and money to crush liberty and prevent the success of the revolution, and Canada at that time, mark you, was dominated by the Papacy. If she had been Protestant, I do not believe there is a shadow of a doubt but that she would have linked her destines with those of the patriots south of the St. Lawrence. It was Rome that kept her out of the American Union. To show you how the heroes of the Revolution felt in regard to the Papacy in the country north of them, and that I am not drawing on my imagination, let me quote you one of the resolutions adopted by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. It reads as follows:

"'That the late act of Parliament for establishing the Roman Catholic religion and the French laws in that extensive country now called Canada is dangerous to an extreme degree to the Protestant religion and to the civil rights and liberties of America, and therefore all men and Protestant Christians we are indispensably obliged to take all proper measures for our security.'

"Thus you observe the men who laid the foundations of this republic did not by any means regard the Papacy as the friend of liberty.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the ruling power of the Roman Catholic Church is foreign and un-American to the core, foreign, I mean, in temper and sympathy. Its Pope is foreign, its college of cardinals is foreign, its apostolic legate is foreign a great multitude of its priests and teachers are foreign, its spirit and methods and genius are foreign, and a very large proportion of its increase comes from foreign emigration. It is founded not upon the people, but upon the monarchical principle, the absolute supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, and thereby cannot, in its inmost soul, be friendly to a republic. Against 'foreign influence' Washington warned his countrymen to be on their guard in his farewell address, and fellowmen, this 'foreign influence' has come. It is here masquerading behind the stars and stripes, bubbling over with mock patriotism, avowing its loyalty in loudest terms in order the better to get in its work. Its oft-proclaimed fealty to our institutions, and its sudden love for 'old glory' have a decidedly Jesuitical look.

THE POPE'S LEGATE.

"Let us not be deceived. Already the Pope has his legation and his purpled ambassador with his vice-papal throne at the capitol of the republic. This ambassador is a foreigner, an alien, like his predecessor who has come to our shores to teach Roman Catholics how to be American citizens, and no doubt like his predecessor will presume to lecture the American people on liberty and the public schools. We are told that the business of the Papacy is purely spiritual; that it does not seek for temporal or political power, or that any may interfere in secular matters. But so long as Rome forms alliances with kings, and enters into diplomatic relations with States, and exercises direct power along temporal and political lines, we must be excused if we refuse to believe it.

"In view of what was said in this city not long ago, and in view of the efforts that are being made to blind Protestants to the truth, there are some things, ladies and gentlemen, which we cannot afford to lose sight of. One of them is the fact that the Declaration of Independence is a purely Protestant document. Its principles are Protestant, and, with one exception, that of Charles Carroll, of Maryland, its signers were Protestant. The same is true of the Constitution. It is as much the outcome of Protestant doctrine as the oak is the product of the acorn. The only Catholic signature of this great document was that of Daniel Carroll of Maryland. And with respect to that Constitution, we should never forget that between it and the Papacy there is fundamental antagonism.

"The Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience to every man within our domain; the Papacy calls this 'most pernicious.' The Constitution guarantees a free press and free speech; the Papacy calls this 'the liberty of perdition.' The Constitution provides that all churches shall be subordinate to the civil power except in matters of faith and discipline; the Papacy brands this as "heresy." The Constitution rests upon the foundation of the popular will. The Papacy denounces this, and declares all governments heretical which do not rest on the foundation of the Catholic faith. The Constitution forbids the establishment by law of any special religion. The Papacy holds that the Roman Catholic religion should be made exclusive 'not only over individuals, but nations, peoples and sovereigns.' The Constitution requires the obedience of all citizens and all churches within its jurisdiction to the United States. This the Papacy anathematizes because it puts popery on the same basis as Protestanism.

"You see therefore the radical and irreconcilable differences between the principles of Rome and the principles which lie at the foundation of this republic. They cannot be harmonized. Things so essentially unlike cannot work together. One or the other must yield; and for proof that I have fairly indicated the position of the Papacy I refer you to the Encyclical of Pope Pius IX., issued in 1864.

"But the count is not done yet. There is still another item or two to be put in the balance against Rome. I do not think that the veterans of the G. A. R. will be likely to forget them. When this republic was in the throes of a great Civil War, when freedom was fighting not only for her own life, but to strike the shackles from the slave—when her brave soldiers were in the South, baring their breasts in the hell of battle to keep the Union together, who was it, alone of all the rulers of the world, that gave his hand to Jefferson Davis and recognized the Southern Confederacy? It was this same Pope Pius IX. a fact to be pondered and remembered and handed down to our children's children. For the fact of this friendly interposition of the Papacy, this concern for American liberty, I have the authority of George Bancroft, the historian. Furthermore, it should never be forgotten that just about this time when our destines were trembling in the balance and it was uncertain which scale would kick the beam, Napoleon III., the false-hearted favorite and tool of the Papacy, was intriguing with England and Spain to subjugate Mexico, a country then struggling to be free, and put its crown upon the brow of an alien prince. The black and devilish and deep laid scheme was to conquer Mexico, move the papal armies up into the United States when it was torn in sunder and wasted by war, and turn this country over to the Latin race, with the Pope as supreme ruler.

FATE OF MAXIMILLIAN.

"Accordingly, the Arch-Duke of Austria, Ferdinand Maximillian Joseph, was chosen as the easy and pliable dupe of this dark plot. He was made Emperor of Mexico in 1863—the same year the Pope acknowledged the Southern Confederacy—and landed at Vera Cruz early in 1864. England at length saw the game and withdrew in disgust. Spain followed suit. Napoleon was left alone and soon abandoned Maximillian to his fate. How the unhappy Emperor was captured and shot in 1867, and how his poor wife Queen Carlotta was driven to insanity you all know. Once more the Papacy had overreached and run across the path of providence. But if our Protestant institutions still exist, if our flag floats over an undivided country, if every star is there, if the foundations laid by the fathers remain to this hour, firm and solid—in the light of this history, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to judge how much we are indebted to Rome for it all.

"In Cuba, if you please, you may find another illustration of our subject. The other day I clipped the following from the San Francisco Call. After referring to the attitude of several of the European nations toward the Spanish government in its treatment of our island neighbor, it says: 'The attitude of the Vatican is absolutely favorable to Spain.' Just so. When was it otherwise? Here are a brave people, struggling for liberty, agonizing to be free; contending for their rights against tremendous odds, longing to throw off the yoke of foreign tyranny and come into the sisterhood of republics, and, true to her age-long history, consistent with her record through the centuries, Rome takes the side of the oppressor and 'is absolutely favorable to Spain.'

"If you want to know what the Papacy does for liberty and progress and enlightenment, turn your eyes towards Spanish-American countries. Look at our nearest neighbor on the south. As fair a land as the sun shines on—Rome has crushed and beggared and impoverished it. I traveled for nearly fifteen hundred miles through that land some weeks ago and saw rags and wretchedness everywhere. Laboring men I found working for from eighteen to thirty-seven cents a day, and mechanics from $1 to $1.25 a day, and money there, remember, is worth only one-half as much as it is here. In Guatemala, Central America, and the South American States the conditions are much the same. Everywhere, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, the enemy of the laboring man and of progress is the Papacy, and when any one of those countries rises in rebellion, it is significant that its first blow is usually aimed at the Papal system. Its people know where to strike.

"Now it can heardly be said in any reason that we are dealing unfairly, or that we are unjust to Romanism when we insist upon judging its spirit, its influence upon social, and civil and national life, by what it has done in those countries where for hundreds of years it has been supreme and unhindered. Surely if it is good, if it is the devoted friend of liberty, and all that belongs to civil and religious freedom, that fact ought to appear in those lands where it has had everything its own way so long. It may not be pleasant for some of us, but we cannot help making comparisons. We cannot shut our eyes to the map of the world, and the map of the world is a sufficient commentary upon Rome. Name the Roman Catholic lands and you have pointed out the black belt of Christendom. Put Spain alongside of Scotland, Italy alongside of Germany, Mexico alongside of the United States, the papal colonies alongside of the Protestant Anglo-Saxon colonies, and note the contrast. Why is it that every land that Rome rules withers and becomes the land of rags and ignorance and beggars? A country from which the people love to emigrate in order to reach the free air and free institutions and the blessings of some Protestant land?

"Then in addition to this damaging testimony of the map, there is still another item which I must not overlook. It is an open secret that Rome opposes our public school system; and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to consider how much there is in the Papacy's claim or loyalty to our institutions when it sets itself against this cherished birth-right of the nation? What kind of patriotism is that which strikes at one of the main pillars of the republic? Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Protestant Christians in general, ask no political favors of the government to help propagate their religion. They would scorn to crawl like a procession of mendicants to the public treasury, to beg and petition and intrigue for a division of the public funds to assist in sectarian education. They are Americans, and not beggars, and so long as they dance a Protestant dance, they expect to pay the piper in Protestant money. If they have their own separate schools, they have the manliness to foot the bills, and do not go wire pulling in the lobbies of Legislatures for appropriations from the State. They have too much self respect, too much Americanism, to ask for one dollar of the public money for denominational purposes. If they support their own schools—as they do in a multitude of instances—they at the same time gladly help to support the public schools, and do not raise the whine of 'taxation without representation.'

"Right here, I think, is a good place to throw in a sentence or two, from the speech of General Grant made before the army of the Tennessee in 18.6. Said he:

"'If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason's and Dixon's, but it will be between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other. Encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall be applied to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that any child in the land may get a common school education unmixed with atheistic, pagan or sectarian teachings. Keep the Church and State forever separate.'

"It is easy enough to see at what target that shaft of our immortal Ulysses was aimed. General Grant was no fanatic, and his words are worth putting away in some pigeonhole of recollection.

"Now all these things to which you have listened so patiently, justify us in being suspicious of the Papacy. We cannot repudiate history. We cannot forget the past, and we ought not. It is our duty to read its lessons. I believe that the heritage of the reformation is worth holding on to. Protestantism, with all it means of liberty and opportunity, has come to us out of an awful baptism of fire, and we owe it to ourselves, to our children, and to our country to be jealous of its institutions and to pass its blessings on. We are bound to be conciliatory and do all in our power to promote peace and good will but never, never at the expense of our God-given principles. Them we must nail to the mast and keep them aloft in every storm that blows, and if they go down, go down with them. It is our duty to be brotherly, to exercise the broadest charity, but not if we must sacrifice truth. It is our duty to walk in the light of experience and in the light of historical fact, as well as in the light of passing events; and when we trace the policy and practice of the Papacy down the centuries, when we see what it has done for the countries under its sway on this hemisphere, when we see its inherent antagonism to the constitution of our country, when we witness its attacks upon our public schools, when we are made aware by a vice-papal throne at the national capitol what it is aiming at on these shores, we shall be faithless descendants of heroic ancestors if ever we allow it to gain the ascendancy in this republic."

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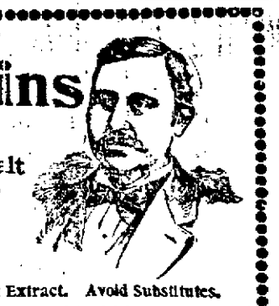

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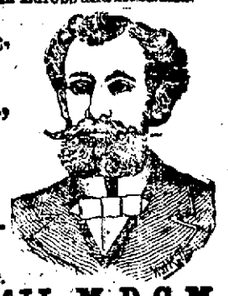

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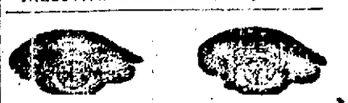

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WITH JOY UNBOUNDED

West Oaklanders Enthused Over the Proposed New Park.

THE COMMITTEE COMMENDED.

A Cordial Rising Vote of Thanks Extended to the Workers.

BIG CELEBRATION PROPOSED.

When the Dredgers Work There Will Be Music and Speeches.

The progressive West Oakland Improvement Club held a brief but productive session last night in the offices of J. C. Colburn on Seventh near Wood streets. The action of the Board of Public Works and the Council in taking definite steps toward improving the marsh was the chief topic for consideration, and the members felt quite elated over the good work the club had done in this direction.

President G. J. W. Stark occupied the chair and called the meeting to order shortly after 8 o'clock. Secretary Charles L. Wines read the minutes of the previous session, and then the report of committees was called for. William Walsh, chairman of the park committee, took the floor.

"I suppose you know," he said, "that our ideas have carried out and that the bid for the filling has been accepted. Captain Hackett seems ready to start in to fill at once. Your committee has received all the options, with the exception of the piece owned by Boardman and that has since been adjusted. Now everything is ready for the signing of the contract. I believe it will be necessary to advertise the requisite twenty days, as required, and so we cannot do anything more until the expiration of that time."

B. C. Cuvellier moved that the report be accepted and a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. Walsh, Koenig and Drake, who compose the committee. In doing so, he said:

"These men have done a great work and we should say to them 'Well done.' It is a great undertaking, and for their part they deserve praise and credit. I think this vote of thanks will unanimously express our appreciation of their efforts."

G. W. Drake endorsed all Mr. Cuvellier had said, but wanted the committee to continue to act until all the work was finally done and the certified check which had been put up was returned to them.

A rising vote was then called for, and with alacrity the members stood up in a body.

The committee which was appointed to handle the Eighth and Peralta street crematory matter was not able to report, as the chairman is in the East. It was announced that nothing could be done until his return.

G. W. Drake announced that he had spoken to John P. Irish and that that gentleman was highly pleased over the victory gained toward a park.

President Stark then spoke.

"I think it is well at this time for us to request the City Engineer to make a rough draft of plans for the proposed park. I think he will do so if we should ask him to. While it may be considered by some as rather hasty to get out a plan just yet, I think it will be best, for then we can discuss the matter and settle in our minds just what we want. I know the Board of Public Works will be guided largely by our wishes in the matter.

"Another thing which should be considered tonight is a celebration. We certainly should show our gratification at the great victory, and I believe a rousing demonstration would be fitting. I suggest that it take place when the dredger pumps in the first filling. Captain Hackett will have his dredger in place by the first of the month, and at that time we should celebrate with music, fireworks, speeches, and in fact make the day a great event for West Oakland."

B. C. Cuvellier agreed with Mr. Stark. He thought the event should be celebrated in a manner fitting the occasion. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to arrange details.

G. W. Drake said that it was possible Captain Hackett would commence the work before the contract was signed, as he felt sure of going ahead. In the event of a slip, Mr. Drake thought this matter should be held back until it was a certainty that the work was to commence.

Mr. Cuvellier announced that the city has to go through a certain form before the contract was finally signed. He believed Captain Hackett was going ahead in order to rush matters, for he felt sure there would be no hitch in signing the final papers now that the bid was definitely accepted. Mr. Cuvellier suggested that just at this time the people were rejoicing and were wide awake to the great work done. If the demonstration was postponed until later it would probably occur in the heat of the political campaign, and thus much of its effectiveness would be lost.

Mr. Drake withdrew his objection and the motion prevailed unanimously.

William Walsh said that he had spoken to W. W. Garthwaite relative to plans for the park. Mr. Garthwaite suggested that a small lake be made in the center, with a sewer to the bay, so that the water could be changed with the tide if desired. Others wanted a fresh water lake. The speaker thought it advisable to have some plans drawn so that suggestions could be made before they were finally decided upon.

Mr. Cuvellier wanted to see a music pavilion on the new park, so that band concerts and promenades could be enjoyed.

Mr. Stark spoke for the children.

"We have," he said, "many hundred little ones within easy walking distance of the park. I would suggest as one of the main features a children's play ground on which donkeys, goats and so forth could be installed to please the youngsters. I am sure they would be donated as fast as needed, and some public spirited citizens have already told me that they would subscribe regularly toward their keeping."

Mr. Koenig thought a large pavilion would be a great feature.

"People have come to me from Livermore and other parts of the county and offered certain amounts of money for a permanent pavilion, where could be maintained an exhibit all the year round. This I believe would be a fine idea, and I offer it as a suggestion."

The chair then appointed Messrs. Koenig, Walsh, Drake, Hofschmidt and Bullock to compose the celebration committee. The first three named asked to be allowed to withdraw owing to other work engaged in for the club.

Mr. Stark announced that he desired to honor them for their good work of the past, but withdrew the selections, at their request. The names of Messrs. Colburn, Henneberry and Christen were substituted.

Upon a motion the committee was instructed to invite the Board of Public Works and the City Council to participate in the celebration.

Acting upon the suggestion of several members, a motion was carried which made the President a member of the committee also.

The question of raising funds was then considered, and it was unanimously agreed that the public spirited citizens would subscribe liberally toward the celebration, as it was a matter in which every West Oaklander is interested.

J. C. Colburn made a motion to the effect that a vote of thanks be tendered the Southern Pacific Company for its action in helping along the enterprise and for placing at the disposal of the club two little parks about the Sixteenth street station. This prevailed unanimously.

C. L. Wines took the floor and said:

"We certainly owe many thanks to the Tribune and other papers, which have done so much to help us along with our work. They have been untiring in their efforts for the improvement of the marsh and I think a vote of thanks should be tendered them.

President Stark was of a similar mind.

"No one," he said, "realizes more than I do the help the papers have been. They have created public sentiment and have aided us very much."

A vote on a motion to this effect was unanimously carried.

President Stark wanted to see the members of the park committee reimbursed to the amount of money expended personally in consummating the work. However, action was postponed until after the celebration.

Some informal talk followed concerning plans for the future and what had been done in the past before the meeting adjourned. Another session will be held next week.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DEEDS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897.

Walter S and Emma L Bigelow to Craigie Sharp, N Sycamore st 141 E San Pablo av E 50xN 99.58, $10.

W B Hardy et al by cmr to Mark T Ashby extr Est William Ashby, SE 8th and Webster E 75xS 100 being lots 5 to 8 blk 79; also S 8th st 125 E Webster E 50xS 100 being lots 11 and 12 blk 79, $10,-300.

Elerora S Shakespeare to Lowell J Hardy, E Linden st 144.9 S 12th st S 44.9xE 125, QCD, $10.

Marten Thiel to Manuel Marshall, W cor E-12th st and 16th av NW 37.6xSW 50 being the E ½ of lot 11 and all of lot 12 blk 1, San Antonio; also all int in ppty immediately in rear and adjoining above land, $10.

Mary A McQuesten to Emma P McQuesten, lots 3, 4, 5 and E ½ of S ½ lot 2 being a sub of Plot 12 Watson tract, $5,000.

John L Cooke to Helen M Wettstein SW E-18th st and 4th av SW 150 08 NW 200 NE 137.42 SE 201.35 to beg being lots 7 to 10 blk 101, Map of ptn Same, $10.

James C Millikin to Mary J Cooper N 41st st 217.6 E Linden st E 150xN 100 being lots 3, 4 and 5 Millikin tract, $10.

Janie M Austin to Howard J Hill, S Rose st 105.03 E Telegraph av E 25xS 100 being lot 9 blk P, Roberts & Wolfskill tract, $10.

Charles A Bailey extr Est George R Bailey to Martha G Bailey, Und ½ int of following ppty—N Dwight Way 787.-07 W from its intersection with line bet Plots 61 and 67 Ro V and D Peralta th NW 100 SW to E line California and Nevada R R, S to N Dwight Way E to beg being ptn Plot 61 Ro V and D Peralta; also block 8 bded N by Mason st E by Harper st S by Prince st and W by Regent st being ptn Central Park tract, $2,115.

Union Savings Bank to Maria A N Whidden, 10 acres beg at a pt in center proposed 40 foot road from which the most E cor 127.85 acre tract of Maria Neal by deed of August 1, '83 bears NE .50 ch distant th NW 10.56 chs SW 9.15 chs SE 12.35 chs NE 5.48 chs NE 4.10 chs to beg being ptn Plot 42 Ro El Valle de San Jose excepting right of way over part of above described land, $600.

Levi S and Viola H Preston to Jesse H Taylor, N W-12th st 60xW Campbell st W 10xN 100, ptn lot 12 blk 1, tract 383, $10.

Pacific States S L & B Co to Eureka Loan Assn, E Magnolia st 195.85 S 10th st S 50xE 120 blk 547, QCD, $5.

Eureka Loan Assn to August Lang, Same, $10.

Charles Baireuther, F C Carlsen and Robert Smith by cmr to Mary S Horner, SE 14th av 1,156 NE E-24th st NE 80 SE 314 SW to a pt NW 275 to beg being ptn lot 12 Highland Park, $1,000.

J G and Veronica Bassett to William Wilson, W West st 260 S 43d st S 26.6x W 87.1 being lot 1 and ptn lot 2 blk 2,088, Paradise Plot, $10.

Theodore and Christine Wollitz to Louis Wollitz, N Murray st 840 E Front st E 40xN 100 being lot 92 Potter tract, $10.

J L and Mary C Barker to Frank McAllister, N Haste st 300 W Tremont st W 50xN 135 being lot 14 blk 5, Barker tract, $100.

Francis M McAllister to Nellie McAllister, Same, Gift.

Jennie E and Hattie Clark to J W Dunning, SE Bancroft Way and Fulton st E 100xS 44 being ptn lot 8 blk 13, ppty College Hd Assn, $20.

Charles A Bailey extr Est George R Bailey to J L Parker, all of blk 7 of Central Park tract on amended Map of resub Central Park, $4,500.

P W, J E Johannes E, J B C, B C R and J R Hamel and Fredericke Mesecke by Sheriff to Augusta W. Duisenberg N Folger av 963.1 W San Pablo av W 90xN 125 being lot 72 Map of ppty Villa Hd Assn, $74.

P W, J E, J B C, B C R, J L and R Hamel. Fredericke Mesecke and J S Lange by Sheriff, to Same, N Folger av 1052.1 W San Pablo av W 90xN 125 being lot 73, Same, $96.

Same to Same, N Folger av 1,143.1 W San Pablo av W 90xN 125 being lot 74, Same, $90.

Eugenie H Carlton to Frederic T Biolctti, E Union st 200 N Bancroft Way N 25xE 110.4 blk 2, Villa lots adjoining University site on the S, $10.

Alfred Chartz to Same, E Union st 225 N Bancroft Way N 25xE 110.4 being lots 3 and 6 blk 2 Same, $200.

Ambrose J Laitin to I V Ralph, block 81, bded E by Levee st S by lands of Fostet W by Alameda Creek and N by lands of Mrs. F Ralph, Town of Alvarado, $10.

People are terrified if a lightning bolt strikes near them, and pray to be delivered from sudden death; yet death by disease plays all about them and they pay no attention to it until it strikes them down. Consumption kills just as surely as lightning and it is a great deal nearer all the time. People never realize how near it is because it steals on so gradually.

Loss of appetite and flesh; poor sleep; poor digestion; nervousness; a lack of energy and force—these are the beginnings of consumption; it is festering the blood. There is no need of its going any further. It can be stopped right where it is by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The wonderful blood-purifying and nutritive properties of the "Discovery" prevent and cure consumption by renovating and vitalizing the circulation. It arrests wasting processes and rapidly builds up healthy tissue and solid flesh. It promotes perfect digestion; active strength and nerve force.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health. My doctor failed to do me any good and I fell away to 90 pounds. I had dyspepsia so bad that I could not eat anything. I thought I was not long for this world. Finally I gave up and my husband nearly went crazy. One day in one of your little Memorandum Books I saw where some people had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husband got me two bottles. I began using it and thank God and you I began to improve. When I began taking the 'Discovery' my weight was 90 pounds and now I weigh 140 pounds and have only taken two bottles. I cannot say anything too much about the medicine. My husband says I look younger than I did the first time he ever saw me. I am a well woman, and do all my house work, tend to my fowl and cow and do some work in the garden. It is a miracle that I am cured."

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free paper-bound for 21 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*; or cloth-bound for 31 cents. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Is most picturesquely situated amidst the pine forests of LAKE COUNTY—the real SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

Elevation 2300 feet; no fog or nasty insects; climate perfect. HOWARD Springs is well remembered by thousands who have been cured by its natural hot mineral baths and fine medicinal drinking waters, while it still remains the MECCA for as many rest and pleasure seekers. Excellent hunting and fishing, reliable saddle and driving horses. The place has changed hands, has been renovated and greatly improved.

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Rates $10 and $12. Special terms for families.

Round Trip $10. Tickets at S.P.Co's offices

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

PROF. JULES HEUGEN, - Manager.

Howard Springs, P. O. Putah, Lake Co. Cal.

No better port and claret in Oakland than ours and none so good, so reasonable in price. Deliveries free.

THE RED CROSS WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

C. NETSHE & CO.

470 Twelfth Street Tel. 807.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance authorizing and directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids and award the contract for filling in the land purchased for a park, located between 18th, 20th, Wood and Campbell streets, and appropriating $3,500 for said purpose.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and award a contract for filling in the land purchased for a park and located between 18th, 20th, Wood and Campbell streets.

SECTION II.

The sum of $3,500.00 is hereby appropriated from the Park Fund of 1896-97 for said purpose.

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 25, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Bassett and Brosnahan—2.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

Oakland, Jan. 27th, 1897.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alice Colt Edwards, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc., and application for letters of administration with will annexed.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Alice Colt Edwards, deceased, and for the issuance to George Edwards of letters of administration with the will annexed, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same, and show cause if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, January 23d, 1897.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.

By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.

FITZGERALD & ABBOTT, Attorneys for Petitioner, Oakland, Cal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' SAVINGS BANK OF OAKLAND, CAL.

For the six months ending December 31st, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-tenth (4 1-10) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1897. Dividends not called for are added to the principal and bear a like rate of interest.

JAMES C. McKEE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Security Building and Loan Association of Alameda County, 466 Ninth street.

A semi-annual dividend for the term ending December 31st, 1896, has been declared at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on deposits on stock, payable on and after January 15th, 1897. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. GREENHOOD, President.

CHARLES K. CLARK, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Remillard Brick Company will be held Monday, February 1st, 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the said corporation, corner Second and Clay streets, Oakland, Alameda County, California, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

P. H. LAMOUREUX, Secretary.

LEGAL.

Resolution of Intention No. 22,691, to change the official curb grades on East 21st street between 16th avenue and 19th avenue.—Resolved, That it is the intention of the Council of the City of Oakland to change the official curb grades on East 21st street in the City of Oakland between 16th avenue and 19th avenue in accordance with the petition filed January 4th, 1897, of the owners of the majority of the property affected by the proposed change of grades, to the following elevations above city base, to-wit:

At the western line of 16th avenue southern curb 57.30 feet.

At the western line of 16th avenue northern curb 59.00 feet

At the eastern line of 16th avenue southern curb 57.30 feet.

At the eastern line of 16th avenue northern curb 59.00 feet

At the southwest corner of 17th avenue west return 7?.40 feet.

At the southwest corner of 17th avenue south return ?4.00 feet.

At the northwest corner of 17th avenue west return 7?.40 feet.

At the northwest corner of 17th avenue north return ?5.85 feet.

At the southeast corner of 17th avenue south return ?4.80 feet.

At the southeast corner of 17th avenue east return 75.15 feet.

At the northeast corner of 17th avenue north return ?6.00 feet.

At the northeast corner of 17th avenue east return 76.00 feet.

At the western line of 18th avenue, both curbs 82.00 feet.

At the eastern line of 18th avenue both curbs 82.00 feet.

At the southwest corner of 18th avenue south return ?3.44 feet.

At the southeast corner of 18th avenue south return ?3.44 feet.

At the southwest corner of 19th avenue west return 7? feet.

At the northwest corner of 19th avenue west return 7?.75 feet.

The grades to be on straight lines between the points and elevations hereinabove given.

The word "return" is hereinabove used to denote the point on the curb line at right angles opposite to the property line at its intersection with another street.

The district to be benefited by and to be assessed to pay the damages, costs and expenses incurred by said change of grade is herewith described as follows, to-wit: being all that land included within the following described boundaries, except such portions as are public streets.

Beginning at a point on the eastern line of 16th avenue distant southerly from the southern line of East 21st street 140 feet; thence easterly and parallel to the southern line of East 21st street to the western line of 19th avenue; thence northerly along the western line of 19th avenue to a line parallel to the northern line of East 21st street and distant therefrom at right angles northerly 140 feet; thence westerly along said line parallel to the northern line of East 21st street to its intersection with the eastern line of 16th avenue produced; thence southerly along the eastern line of 16th avenue produced to the point of beginning.

The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this Resolution and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the Oakland Tribune, a daily newspaper published and circulated in the City of Oakland and hereby designated for said purpose, in the manner required by law, in every regular issue of said paper during said period of ten days.

Said Oakland Tribune is the newspaper in which the official notices of the City Council are usually printed and published.

The Superintendent of Streets is hereby ordered and directed within five days after the first publication of this Resolution to cause to be conspicuously posted, in the manner and form required by law, within the said district, notices of the passage of this Resolution.

I certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Oakland, Cal., January 5, 1897.

J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

Oakland, Jan. 8th, 1897.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance ordering the opening and widening of Cypress street from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street, and appointing three Commissioners to assess benefits and damages and to have general supervision of the proposed work.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland, as follows:

SECTION I.

Whereas, The said Council did on October 19th, 1896, adopt its Resolution of Intention No. 22,554 declaring its intention to order the following work and improvement to be made, to-wit: That Cypress street in said city, from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street be opened and widened to a uniform width of 60 feet as follows: That the eastern and western lines be produced northerly from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street, describing the work to be done and the land and premises deemed necessary to be taken therefor, and specifying the exterior boundaries of the lands to be affected or benefited by said work and improvement and to be assessed to pay the damages, costs and expenses thereof, and

Whereas, The Street Superintendent of the City of Oakland did thereupon cause notice of the passage of said Resolution to be posted and published for ten days in the manner and as required by law, and

Whereas, More than ten days have elapsed after the expiration of the publication of said notice, and no objections have been made or filed to the work therein referred to, and the Council has acquired jurisdiction to order said work to be done, therefore, it is hereby ordered said work and improvement be done as aforesaid referred to, and as in said Resolution of Intention described.

SECTION II.

John Bullock, R. G. Graham and B. C. Cuvellier are hereby appointed Commissioners to assess benefits and damages and have general supervision of said proposed work and improvement until the completion thereof in compliance with law.

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., January 22nd, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes — Messrs. Brosnahan, Buckland, Heitmann, Kaufman, Marshall, Watkinson and President Mott—7.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Bassett, Dow, Manuel and Towle—4.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

Oakland, Jan. 25th, 1897.

Notice of hearing appeals of Gray Bros. and John Allman in the matter of grading, curbing and macadamizing Oakland ave. and Bay place.

Whereas, In the matter of the assessment made and issued by the Superintendent of Streets for the expense of the work of grading, curbing and macadamizing Oakland ave. and Bay place, as set forth in Resolution of Intention No. 22,197, appeal has been made to the Council of the City of Oakland by Gray Bros., complaining of certain matters and proceedings stated in their objections, filed with the City Clerk Dec. 14th, 1896, setting forth, "That the Superintendent of Streets refuses to issue an assessment for said work, but has omitted therefrom 7248.2 square feet of grouted gutters, at 8 9-10 cents per square foot, and refuses to include the said 7248.2 square feet of grouted gutters at 8 9-10 cents per square foot in said assessment; also appeal has been made in said matter by John Allman against the assessment made by the Superintendent of Streets for said work, setting forth "That he has not been credited for work of grading done prior to the adoption of Resolution of Intention No. 22,197"; and whereas, the Council by Resolution No. 22,?60 fixed Monday, January 18th, 1897, at 8:30 P. M., in Council Chamber, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., as time and place for said hearing; and whereas, the Council did not hold a meeting on above date, a quorum of the members being not present, and the minority in accordance with the City Charter adjourned from day to day; and whereas, at a meeting of the Council held on Friday, January, 22nd, 1897, the Council by Resolution No. 22,702 fixed Monday, Feb. 1, 1897, at 8:30 P. M., in Council Chamber, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., as time and place for hearing said appeals. Notice is hereby given that the Council will meet at said time and place, and the appellants and all persons interested in the matter of said appeals or entitled to appeal from said assessment are requested to appear, when they will be heard in relation to said appeals.

J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

Dated, Oakland, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 CALIFORNIA STREET.

For the half year ending December 31, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty-six hundredths (4 26-100) per cent per annum on term deposits, and three and fifty-five hundredths (3 55-100) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday January 2, 1897.

GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

State and County Taxes for the Year 1896.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR the year 1896.

To all taxpayers in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment book of said County of Alameda, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment book for State and County taxes for the year 1896, on all property within the County of Alameda, has been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said County of Alameda, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours, after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property in the said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR 1896,

At my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said County, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896,

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Alameda County for the year 1896 will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda County, as aforesaid, at the office of the Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1897, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1897,

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the first Monday in October, 1896, all the taxes, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or, if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office, as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, this 10th day of October, 1896.

JAMES B. BARBER,

Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance prohibiting the obstruction of sidewalks, by leaving cellar doors open, for other than purposes herein mentioned.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to obstruct the sidewalk in front of any premises or place of business, by leaving cellar doors open for any purpose other than the receipt or discharge of goods, except as provided in Section 2.

SECTION II.

Cellar doors shall not be open and used for light or ventilating purposes for more than 30 minutes continuously, between intervals of three hours, and no bill, poster or advertisement of any character shall be placed thereon or fastened thereto.

SECTION III.

Cellar doors, when opened, must be closed immediately upon notice from a police officer or the Superintendent of Streets that Sections 1 or 2 of this Ordinance is being violated.

SECTION IV.

Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars; and in case said fine be not paid, then the person so fined may be imprisoned in the City Prison of the City of Oakland at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

SECTION V.

All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION VI.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 5th, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Buckland, Dow, Manuel, Marshall, Towle and President Mott—7.

Noes—Messrs. Heitmann and Watkinson—2.

Absent—Messrs. Bassett and Kaufman—2.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

Oakland, Jan. 11th, 1897.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance regulating the speed of street cars on a portion of Twenty-third avenue in the City of Oakland.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any motorman, conductor or other person operating, controlling or having charge of any street railway car in the City of Oakland, to cause, permit or allow the same to pass over, along or upon that portion of the City of Oakland on Twenty-third avenue lying between the northerly line of East 14th street and the northerly boundary line of the City of Oakland, at a rate of speed greater than four miles an hour.

SECTION II.

Any person violating or causing to be violated any provision of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, and in case the said fine be not paid, the person so fined shall be imprisoned in the City Prison of the City of Oakland, at the rate of one day for each two dollars of the fine so imposed and remaining unpaid.

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon its passage and approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 14, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes — Messrs. Bassett, Buckland, Dow, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Brosnahan and Heitmann—2.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

Oakland, Jan. 15th, 1897.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John Stahle, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of John Stahle, deceased, and for the issuance to Mary A. Stahle of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the first day of February, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in said County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, January 15th, 1897.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.

By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.

LLOYD & WOOD, Attorneys for Estate.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GEORGE GOETTINGER, Plaintiff,

vs.

E. STRAUSS, Doing Business as E. STRAUSS & CO. and J. GREENHOOD, Defendants. No. 11,605

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, of the State of California, wherein George Goettinger, is plaintiff, and E. Strauss, doing business as E. Strauss & Co., and J. Greenhood are defendants, upon a judgment rendered the 10th day of September, A. D. 1896, for the sum of five thousand five hundred and twenty and 79-100 dollars, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim, and interest of said defendant, Jacob Greenhood, of, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, to-wit:

1. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Frederick street, distant thereon one hundred and forty-three feet west from the westerly line of Telegraph avenue (as now established); thence westerly along the line of Frederick street fifty feet; thence at right angles southerly one hundred feet; thence at right angles easterly fifty feet, and thence at right angles northerly one hundred feet to the point of commencement, being a portion in the Campbell tract as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

2. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of William street, distant thereon two hundred feet west from the westerly line of Telegraph avenue, thence westerly along the line of William street seventy-five feet, thence at right angles northerly eighty-nine feet and ten inches; thence at right angles easterly seventy-five feet, and thence at right angles southerly to the point of commencement, being a portion of the Hogan tract, as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

3. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of William street distant thereon three hundred and fifty-six feet west from the westerly line of Telegraph avenue, thence westerly along the line of William street eighty-eight feet and eight and one-half inches, thence at right angles northerly eighty-nine and one-half feet, thence at right angles easterly eighty-eight feet and eight and one-half inches, and thence at right angles southerly to the point of commencement, being a portion of the Hogan Tract, as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

4. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of San Pablo avenue and Alden street, thence easterly along the southerly line of Alden street one hundred feet and eight inches, thence at right angles southerly seventy feet, thence at right angles two feet and ten inches, thence northerly twenty-two feet and seven inches, thence westerly seventy-five feet to the easterly line of San Pablo avenue, thence northerly on the easterly line of San Pablo avenue fifty-two feet and seven inches to the point of commencement, being a portion of the Whitcher Tract, as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

5. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwest corner of Broadway and Hobart street, thence northerly along the line of Broadway ninety-five feet; thence at right angles westerly one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence at right angles northerly and parallel with Broadway thirty feet or thereabouts to the southeast corner of a lot of land now or formerly owned by Conrad Helmke, thence westerly parallel with Hobart street eighty-four feet and eight inches, thence at right angles southerly one hundred and fifty feet, and thence at right angles easterly along the northerly line of Hobart street to the point of commencement, being a portion of Wilcox Place as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of the County of Alameda.

6. That certain piece or parcel of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Third street distant thereon seventy-seven feet from the easterly line of Adeline street, thence easterly along the line of Third street twenty-five feet, thence at right angles northerly and parallel with Adeline street one hundred and twelve feet, thence at right angles parallel with Third street westerly twenty-five feet and thence at right angles, southerly one hundred and twelve feet to the point of commencement, being a portion of Adeline and Market Street Homestead as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

7. All the interest of the defendant Greenhood in and to the following described property standing on the records of Alameda County in the name of Ermine Greenhood, daughter of said defendant Greenhood, to-wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Telegraph avenue with the southerly line of Delger street, and running thence southerly along said line of Telegraph avenue fifty-four feet, thence westerly and parallel with Delger street, ninety-nine feet and eight inches, thence northerly and parallel with Telegraph avenue fifty-four feet to the southerly line of Delger street and thence easterly along said last named line ninety-nine feet and eight inches to the point of beginning, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

8. Also beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of 30th street with the westerly line of Magnolia street, running thence southerly along said line of Magnolia street fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with 30th street one hundred and thirty-three and three-tenths feet, thence northerly parallel with Magnolia street fifty feet to 30th street; thence easterly along said 30th street one hundred and thirty-three and three-tenths feet to the point of beginning, being the north half of lot 7 in block 662 in the Peralta Homestead.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on

THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896,

At ten o'clock A. M. of said day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Alameda, sell at public auction for lawful money of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Jacob Greenhood, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.

Dated Oakland, October 6th, 1896.

ROTHCHILD & ACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 303 California Street, San Francisco.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1896, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.

Dated, Oakland, Nov. 5, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, Dec. 3d, 1896, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.

Dated Oakland, Nov. 19, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, Dec. 17, 1896, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.

Dated Oakland, Dec. 17th, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed until Thursday, Jan'y 7, 1897, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.

Dated Oakland, Dec. 17th, 1897.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, January 14th, 1897, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.

Dated Oakland, January 7, 1897.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, January 21st, 1897, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.

Dated Oakland, January 14, 1897.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, January 28, 1897, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.

Dated Oakland, January 21, 1897.

(ALIAS) SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

MARION B. COMSTOCK, Plaintiff,

vs.

CHARLES N. COMSTOCK, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Alameda in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Charles N. Comstock, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and giving to plaintiff the custody of Helen Comstock, the daughter of said parties, and for general relief. The ground on which said decree is claimed is that you, the defendant, have for more than one year immediately preceding the commencement of this action failed to provide for the plaintiff the common necessaries of life, because of your idleness, profligacy and dissipation, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1896.

(Seal) FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.

By F. H. MASON, Deputy Clerk.

A. H. RICKETTS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 203 Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

LIVERMORE WATER AND POWER COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, Oakland, California. Location of Works, Livermore, Alameda County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said company, held on the 13th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 1) of ten dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, J. M. Carroll, at the office of the company, No. 462 Eighth street, Oakland, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 13th day of February, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the first day of March, 1897, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

(Seal) J. M. CARROLL, Secretary.

Office No. 462 Eighth street, Oakland, California.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Jules Viguier and Joseph Viguier, under the firm name of Viguier Bros., Saloon, Restaurant and Lodging Housekeepers, at 560, 564 and 566 Franklin street (said place being known as the St. Louis House), is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jules Viguier retiring from the firm and Joseph Viguier assuming all liabilities and collecting all debts due the late firm.

Oakland, Cal., January 18th, 1897.

JOSEPH VIGUIER.

JULES VIGUIER.

Witness: W. W. Koenig.

Resolution of Intention No. 22,734 — Resolved, That it is the intention of the Council of the City of Oakland to order the following street work to be done, to-wit:

That Cedar street in said city, from the northern line of Seventh street to the southern line of Seward street, excepting therefrom such portion thereof as is required by law to be kept in order or repair by any person or company having railroad tracks thereon, be graded, curbed with wood where not already done, and macadamized with class "C" macadam; also that grouted gutters of broken rock 3 feet wide be constructed thereon on the eastern side of Cedar street and 3 feet wide on the western side of Cedar street.

The Oakland Tribune is hereby designated as the daily newspaper, published and circulated in said city, in which this Resolution of Intention shall be published for two days, and the notice thereof for six days, as often as said newspaper is issued therein. The Clerk of this Council is hereby directed to publish therein and post this Resolution for two days conspicuously on or near the chamber door of said Council.

Adopted Jan'y 25th, 1897.

Oakland, Jan'y 26th, 1897.

J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance establishing the official curb grade of Perkins street from the southeastern line of Vernon street to the northwestern line of Adams street.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

The official curb grade of Perkins street in the City of Oakland between the southeastern line of Vernon street and the northwestern line of Adams street is hereby established at the following elevations above city base, to-wit:

100.? feet southwestern curb and 101 feet northeastern curb at the southeastern line of Vernon street.

87 feet both curbs at the northwestern line of Adams street.

SECTION II.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on and after its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 25th, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Bassett and Brosnahan—2.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

Oakland, Jan. 28th, 1897.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK, OAKLAND, CAL.

A dividend has been declared to depositors for the six months ending December 31st, 1896, at the rate of four and one-tenth (4 1-10) per cent per annum on all SAVINGS DEPOSITS, payable on and after January 1st, 1897.

A. E. H. CRAMER

SPORTING NEWS

Boxing Bout at the Reliance Club Rooms Last Evening.

FRAUD IN NAMING PLAYERS.

Athletes Masquerading Under the False Guise of Students.

THEY MAY FIGHT IN NEVADA.

A Law Passed In That State to Favor Contests With Gloves.

There has not been the usual activity in sporting circles the past week, but the chief events are recorded below.

THE UMPIRE.

The Reliance Club entertainment last night was a most enjoyable event. The amateur boxers all acquitted themselves well, and the absence of any attempt at fouling was a feature. The sport was purely of a scientific nature, and very little in the slugging line was attempted.

The Reliance Club enjoys a reputation for the fine exhibitions given. The management is careful to avoid anything of an objectionable nature, and as a consequence the audiences are select. Last night was a fair example of this, for there were judges, lawyers, physicians, bankers, several public officials and in reality the whole audience was proof of the fact that the evening was indeed a "gentlemen's night."

Owing to the enforced suspension of the Acme Club from the P. A. A. A., there will be no entertainments given for a month at least, though before the old quarters are deserted for the fine new building it is expected that a big affair will take place. This will be a sort of farewell exhibition, and many attractive features will be secured.

Outside of cycling on the tracks, work in the gymnasium and some baseball, there is little going on just at present in sporting circles of immediate interest. The track athletes have gotten down to the humdrum of training, and with the early spring they will be ready to add their share to the entertainment of the sporting public.

* * *

The idea of importing athletes from distant points and registering them at the big universities just so that they may be able to participate in athletic events against the college rivals is not to be admired. It is practiced to a great extent by both the U. C. and Stanford, though the latter is much more deeply implicated than the Berkeley institution of learning.

It is not only unfair, but borders on professionalism, for none of the athletes who do this kind of business are working for their health. Stanford's acquisition of Kerrigan, Morgan and Birch must certainly be regarded in this light. The men are all strangers to this part of the country and openly offered themselves for sale to the highest bidder. It is said that Berkeley refused their offers, but Stanford made terms. At any rate, they are to play on the team, and that is sufficient. With such competitors, who have no just right to work under the university banner, there cannot be a fair test of the relative merits of the athletes in the two colleges.

Whether Berkeley is guilty of similar offenses or not is of little moment just now. I am of the opinion that there have been things of the kind done there, but nothing positive can be proven.

It was not long ago that Stanford made an offer to an Oakland football player, which, though it was refused, demonstrates the fact that the university is willing to barter its good reputation for a little glory. Of course, I do not mean to insinuate that the learned professors or the management of the institution are to blame, for it was with the student body, through its managers, that the deal was contemplated.

The plan was for this Oaklander, who by the way was a graduate of college and had been actively engaged in business for several years, to enter Stanford and take one study — anything that was easy, though no one even intimated that it was necessary to appear at recitations. He was to have all expenses paid, even to his laundry bill, and for his services on the football team was to receive a compensation of $125 a month during the season. This certainly seems to be placing the game on a professional basis.

Whether Kerrigan, Morgan and Birch are to receive any compensation or not is a question, though it is said they desired it when some one of them applied at the U. C.

Such a condition of affairs is deplorable and should not be permitted in the interests of honest sport. Of course, if the men are entered on the roll of the university, they are members and eligible to contest with the team, but unless they are bona fide students it is taking a mean advantage of a technical point to engage them.

* * *

From present indications it appears as though Nevada will be the scene of the big prize fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Already a bill has been passed in the Legislature of that State which provides that the license for a prize fight shall be $1,000. It provides that glove contests may be held in an inclosure, with gloves not lighter than four ounces.

Both participants must be examined and pronounced sound by two resident physicians, no intoxicating liquors are to be sold on the premises. Three-fourths of the license fee is to go to the county in which the contest occurs and the rest to the State. The license is to be issued by the Sheriff of the county.

Some time ago many prominent business men of Reno, Carson and Virginia Cities invited Dan Stuart to look over the ground and see whether he would not agree to bring off the match there. A tour of inspection was made, and at its conclusion Stuart announced that he would favor the plan providing the law was amended to allow the contest. The bill is the outcome, and it is said it has little or no opposition.

In the meantime, Montana is making a bid for the mill. Greyson Springs comes forward with a proposition and offers to construct a $10,000 building, capable of seating 20,000, free of charge. The railroads will make rates and offer a bonus. Governor of the State, R. B. Smith, has said that he will not oppose the match, though the existing laws do not warrant such an assertion. If, however, they are amended, Montana will have a chance, for it is more centrally located.

The Nevada proposition seems to suit the promoters and the sporting fraternity best. It is estimated that with a suitable railroad rate fully 1,500 residents of San Francisco, Oakland and surrounding towns will make the pilgrimage to the pugilistic Mecca.

* * *

Otto Ziegler and "Zimmy" McFarland are to meet soon in a series of big races for $500 a side. McFarland issued the challenge and Ziegler promptly responded by putting up the amount of the bet in the hands of Henry Spring of San Jose. The races will be three mile heats with pace making, but the location of the meet has not yet been decided upon. The men will make a rattling match, for both of them are record breakers. McFarland is in fine fettle just now, but it is said that Ziegler is in need of good training.

Becker and Wells are also billed for a prize contest, and now Bob Terrill and Hardy Downing are ready to come together. If such a programme could be arranged for one meet, it would be rare sport indeed.

* * *

The meet at the Velodrome in San Francisco Saturday was as successful as the San Jose meet was a failure. In the metropolis the crowd was immense and the enthusiasm intense. Every brilliant dash was met with encouraging cheers, and the racers strained every muscle in an attempt to outdo their opponents. Blue ribbon day at the Velodrome will go down in history as one of the most successful affairs ever held on the Pacific Coast.

* * *

For years San Jose has been known as the "Springfield of the Coast." The name of the city has been the synonym of success in bicycle matters, and the sad sight of empty benches at the meet last Friday must have been indeed humiliating to the San Jose cyclers. The absence of enthusiasm among the 100 people who did attend the blue ribbon meet was enough to discourage the visitors, and it did demonstrate to them the fact that San Jose is no longer a cycling town. To be sure, the management of the meet is in a great measure to blame for Friday's burlesque, for the affair had not been properly advertised, but enough people knew of the meet to have filled the grand stand had the old time love of the sport not been dead in the "Garden City."

* * *

Chairman Gideon of the L. A. W. Racing Board will recommend to the National Assembly that constituents at closed college or school meets shall for those meets only be governed by the amateur rules of the Intercollegiate Association. Members of the Racing Board will also stand sponsor for the following changes in the rules:

"Article III. Sec. 1 (a). Any amateur white wheelman of good character, 18 years of age or over, shall, with the indorsement of two league members, or three other reputable citizens, be eligible to active membership in this league, upon payment of the initiation fee and dues, as provided in this constitution.

"(b). All other white wheelmen, upon complying with the conditions of clause A, shall be eligible to associate membership.

"Sec. 3 (a). The name of each applicant for membership must be published in the official organ, and unless within two weeks thereafter a protest shall be filed with the Secretary, he shall become a member of the league.

"Associate members shall be published in a list by themselves.

"Sec. 10. The secretary shall retain from the annual dues and from all renewal fees an annual per capita tax of 40 cents. The balance of such annual dues and the whole amount of the initiation fee paid by active members shall be returned to the divisions, etc., quarterly. The balance of annual dues and the whole amount of the initiation fees paid by associate members shall be credited to the Racing Board."

W. S. Bull of the New York State Division of the L. A. W. will move for the adoption of a new series of rules in relation to racing.

THE UMPIRE.

HOME SHARPSHOOTERS.

Companies F and G Will Meet at the Butts.

There will be an interesting target match on Sunday afternoon, February 7th, in which two squads from rival companies of militia will strive for the honor of representing the Fifth Regiment in a contest with champions of the First Regiment.

The two squads which will do battle are from Company G of Alameda and Company F of Oakland. Thirty picked men have been chosen to meet at the butts. The victors will help compose the 100 cracks who are to take part in the regimental shoot.

The personnel of Company G's team will probably be as follows: Major J. F. Hayes, Captain M. W. Simpson, Lieutenant C. E. Pickett; Sergeants J. H. Whittich, C. M. Day; Privates William Higby, F. E. Browning, A. Hull, C. Shafer, B. F. Lamborn, B. Henderson, H. Russel, O. Riehl, C. V. La Due. Substitutes—Musician C. Wessel, Privates J. E. Hadley, H. Morton, E. Harvey.

GARDEN CITY CYCLING.

Blue Ribbon Day at the San Jose Race Course.

The blue ribbon meet at San Jose last Friday proved a failure from a financial standpoint. The sport, however, was very good, and in some instances bordered on the unusual. But 150 people were on the grounds when the first event was called, the cause being attributed to a lack of advertising.

Among the riders Percy Mott was the bright and shining star of the amateurs, winning both events in a most decisive fashion. Allan Jones produced the day's sensation by winning the professional open race by a good three lengths. A swerve on the last turn on the part of Dow gave Jones an opening on the pole, and he was quick to take advantage of it.

The mile scratch, amateur, was won by Mott in 2:20 3-5. In the two-thirds of a mile scratch, professional, Wells won the first heat in 1:45. The second heat was won by Allan Jones, who also won the final. Mott won the final heat in 1:05 in the half mile handicap, amateur.

Ziegler won a half mile exhibition, being paced by Dow and Boyden on a tandem. He made coast record time, 56 1-5 seconds.

GOOD RACING.

The Reliance Wheelmen Contest for Club Honors.

The Reliance Wheelmen held a road race over the San Pablo avenue course Sunday. There were many entries and much of the racing was of an informal nature. However, in the regular events, the results were as follows:

Mile handicap—Bert Burrell, 110 yards, first; Percy A. Deacon, scratch, second. Time, 2:23 2-5.

Quarter mile—O. B. Marston, first; C. S. Myrick, second; R. B. Bain, third. Time, 0:43.

Mile match between Bert Burrell and J. Lehner was won by the former. Time, 2:25 2-5.

Percy Deacon rode an exhibition half, paced by Rosenheim and Gooch, in 0:49 4-5.

BOXERS BATTLE.

The Reliance Club Entertainment Was a Success.

The entertainment given by the Reliance Club last night brought out a large attendance. The gymnasium was filled to the doors, and many were obliged to stand. The programme consisted entirely of glove contests. First, six preliminary bouts between promising amateurs, occupied attention. These were for three rounds each, but were hardly up to the standard of exhibition events generally witnessed in the club. The features were the two concluding four round bouts for a decision.

The first exhibition was between E. Kirchner of the Reliance and Roy Watkins, a colored lad. Neither showed much science, but managed to create considerable amusement. T. Williams and J. Kenney, both of the Reliance, followed. Their bout was interesting, but lacked vim. Henry Martin, unattached, and Cain of the Manhattan Club next mixed things for three rounds in a lively fashion.

Ed Smith and Charles Tye of the Acme Club then donned the mits. The spectators were accustomed to seeing the two in more formidable array than an exhibition would warrant, and so were impatient to see some hard fighting. In this they were disappointed, but the expressions of disapproval which were heard at times during the bout were indicative of ignorance of the rules governing friendly exhibitions. Both of the men won honors, though Tye was not inclined to show himself to too good advantage. Smith is a pretty little fighter and has much science to back up his physical prowess.

Cathcart and Lawlor were not evenly matched, for the former tipped the scales fully twenty-five pounds heavier than the latter. However, the little man put up a game fight and landed frequently. In the second round Cathcart had Lawlor on the ropes, and if a decision was to have been given would have received it at the end of the bout. Credit is due Lawlor, however, for his clever stand.

After this came the chief events of the evening. William Hogan, Reliance, weighing 112 pounds, faced Frank Maynard of the Oakland Athletic Club, who weighed in 107 pounds. This was a four round match for a decision. James Smith of the Reliance Club was appointed referee and E. J. Breiling, Reliance, and H. S. Boyd, Olympic, were named as judges.

The first round demonstrated the fact that the fight was for blood. Hogan landed a vicious upper cut, and after some close in-fighting Maynard went down. A few seconds later clinches were the order, and the referee had hard work in making the men separate without being forced. Maynard soon went down again, and directly after getting up was knocked on the ropes. He swung wild blows, but finally landed one which staggered his opponent. Some quick right counters and left jabs put Hogan all but out. Maynard followed him to the ropes, and in a clinch fouled, though the referee took no notice of it. The gong was the only thing that saved Hogan from going out.

The second round opened with Hogan decidedly groggy. The men refused to break away from clinches when ordered, and Maynard several times used his hands in a manner which from a critical standpoint would be considered foul. He received a beautifully blacked optic, but in return handed a blow on the point, which laid his opponent low. Hogan was up again and managed to duck two knockout blows. At this time the coaching and outside interference in favor of Maynard grew obnoxious and several protests were raised by the spectators.

In the third round the men continued to clinch, and the referee was obliged to throw them apart forcibly. Hogan took his corner at the sound of the gong, but was very groggy.

In the opening of the fourth round Hogan came up stronger and landed a light blow square in the mouth. He eluded a vicious right, but did not seem to know what he was doing. Captain Fletcher, at this point, objected to outside talk and interference. In a loud voice, he called to one of the offenders to keep silence and his action received well merited applause. The round closed in Maynard's favor, and he was given the decision. Hogan was severely punished, but was game to the last.

In the last event of the evening, James Feeley and Thomas Beck, both of the Reliance, met in the arena. Beck weighed 140 pounds, while Feeley tipped the scales nine pounds the better. Feeley allowed Beck to make a punching bag of him from the start, and was evidently frightened when he stood up to fight.

The round closed in Maynard's favor, and by both. Feeley was rushed on to the ropes twice, and Beck was doing all the fighting. Feeley fell after missing a blow and received considerable punishment before the gong sounded.

In the second round, Feeley landed a hard left on Beck, but in turn was knocked down with a right counter. Feeley ducked a vicious swing, but held his hands up to shield his face when his opponent rushed in. He was whipped from that time on, and only tried to avoid punishment by hiding his face behind his gloves. When he was again laid low Beck committed an unpardonable foul by hitting him when he was down. For this Beck received deserved hisses, and if the referee had done as he should the fight would have been given to the prostrate man. Notwithstanding this, it was Smith's round.

The third round was the last. Feeley started in to show the only gameness he had during the contest, but foolishly insisted in holding his head down as he rushed. A stiff upper cut early laid him low, and though he tried to rise he was counted out. The fallen gladiator remained unconscious for twenty minutes and Beck won the fight.

It was announced that another exhibition would be given next month.

BLUE RIBBON DAY.

Large Crowd and Much Sport at the Velodrome.

The blue ribbon day for the benefit of the North California Division of the League of American Wheelmen was held at the Velodrome in San Francisco last Saturday.

Never has a cycle meet in the history of California sports brought out such a large crowd nor been the occasion of such good sport. The inclemency of the weather had no effect on the spirits of the lovers of the sport.

Fred J. Loughead, the Canadian champion, paced by Dow, Becker and Boyden on a triplet, made an exhibition run of one-third of a mile and covered the distance in 3 4-5 seconds, which is record time. It was also said that Loughead was out of condition, but his riding failed to show it. One can easily understand, after seeing his ride, how well he deserves the title of champion. He will rank very high among the professionals here on the coast.

Otto Ziegler, the California champion, lowered the coast record in a half mile exhibition, triple paced. He made it in 53 1-5 seconds, the former record being 56. Ziegler showed splendid form, and with a little more conditioning will be a prominent factor at the Velodrome meets. He is very popular with California audiences and received an ovation on his appearance.

In the second heats of the third of a mile scratch, Charley Wells was shut out, being beaten by both R. Terrill and Allan Jones.

In the two-thirds of a mile handicap, Freeman won with Wells a good second. The time was 1:25.

Percy Mott made a new coast record for the half mile by doing an exhibition run in 54 seconds flat. He was paced by an amateur triplet team.

There were six heats in the one-third mile handicap amateur. Elford took the first in 47 3-5 seconds. George Fuller won the second. The third and fourth were won by Alborelo and Mott respectively, and Russ won the fifth. The sixth was won by Kenna.

This brought the six fastest amateurs of the coast into the final, and it was a dead heat from the crack of the pistol. The crowd went wild over the finish. With Kenna and Russ fighting it out in front together, Mott came on the inside and got the pole and Russ was beaten. It was so close between Mott and Kenna when they crossed the tape the judges called it a dead heat. The audience was about equally divided, half yelling for Mott and the other half for Kenna. Their time was 43 seconds flat, American record. Russ took third.

Gooch won the final heat in the amateur half mile handicap. Kenna finished second. The time was 1:05. In the third heat Squires and Deacon both fell, but were not hurt.

HANDBALL CONTESTS.

The Reliance Tournament Is Now at Its Heighth.

The handball tournament in progress at the Reliance Club is attracting considerable attention. Already many of the games have been played, and the scores show that the participants know how it should be done. The following teams are entered:

Jellett and Jellett, scratch; Oliver and Mahoney, scratch; Caire and Creely, handicap, 25 points; Downey and Howlett, 28 points; Reilly and Donnelly, 35 points; Ewing and Milwain, 35 points; Cadogan and Carlton, 40 points; Cushing and Bates and Cushing, from Ewing and Milwain; Burrill and Mason, 46 points; Arlett and Arlett 46 points; Gooch and Elford, 46 points.

The games are for 71 points. P. Cadogan was the handicapper and Bob French of the Acme Club is acting as umpire.

The games, which are played nightly, will terminate a week from tonight providing the schedule is carried out as arranged. Prizes valued at $20, $10 and $5 are the reward.

In the matches so far the winners are: Bates and Cushing, from Ewing and Milwain; Jelett and Jelett, from Oliver and Mahoney; Oliver and Mahoney, from Arlett and Arlett; Jellett and Jellett from Arlett and Arlett; Burrill and Mason, from Dean and Elder; Cadogan and Carlton, from Arlett and Arlett.

The games are lively ones, and nightly there is a large attendance.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Two Amateur Clubs Cross Bats for Local Honors.

The Hoosemas, a newly organized baseball team of Oakland, composed of some of the best amateur ball players on the coast, defeated the Oak street club Sunday afternoon by a score of 32 to 8.

Manager Walter Fry was quite elated over the victory of his team, and promises to spring many surprises before the season closes.

The delivery of Nolan and the stick work of Smith Breed and Stutt were the principal features of the game.

Next Sunday the Hoosemas cross the bay and try conclusions with the Silver Sprays at Central Park, in the morning, and in the afternoon they cross bats with the soldiers at the Presidio.

Manager Fry will soon challenge the famous Alerts of Alameda to a match game. This should prove exceedingly interesting, as the two teams are very evenly matched.

Young Pioneers Beaten.

The Young Pioneer baseball club met the Tufts Lyons Jrs. of San Francisco Sunday on the Peralta street grounds, and the visitors carried off all the honors, defeating the local men by a score of 17 to 10. The Oaklanders put up a good game, but were outclassed in many ways.

Camera Club Cyclists.

Captain Argetti and the members of the Camera Club Cyclists had a short country run last Sunday. The run was from the foot of Broadway via San Pablo avenue, Berkeley, Temescal and San Leandro. The club will have a run to Palo Alto Sunday, February 7th.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

A DEBATE FOR HONORS.

Final Contest in the Carnot Matter Takes Place Tonight.

Evidence of a Genuine Boom in the Game of Baseball.

BERKELEY, Jan. 27.—The final contest for choosing the Carnot debaters will be held in Stiles Hall tonight. The subject is:

"Resolved, That, for the welfare of France as a nation, there should be established a decentralized system of education."

The following students are entered: Overstreet, E. J. Marks, C. E. Fryer, Henderson, Flanigan, Son, Carver, Dannenbaum and A. C. Marks. A. L. Weil has withdrawn on account of sickness. The order of speaking, and the sides were not announced until yesterday afternoon.

The agitation for greater student support in contributions for the college journal has by no means subsided. The latest move is to turn the work in English composition into practical use, and Professor Syle will give an exercise to the class suitable for the "Occident" or the "Magazine." Efforts are still being made to have editorial work and contributed matter receive due credit in the English department.

Professor Syle's class in Eighteenth Century Literature has presented several new volumes to the English department of the library, without which, many of the thirty-six students would have been unable to complete the required reading. Among the books are "Rasselas," selections from Burke, "Clarissa Harlowe," "Tom Jones," "Joseph Andrew," by Fielding, Smollet's "Humphrey Clinker," Sterr's "Tristram Shandy" and "A Sentimental Journey," Walpole's "Castle of Otranto" and Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."

The Student's Bible Class meetings are being held every Sunday this term in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church. Lectures will be delivered each week by members of the faculty or distinguished men from around the bay.

Professor Le Conte, who has been seriously ill at his home in Berkeley, is reported out of danger and on a fair way to recovery. The reception in the Hopkins Art Institute, may have to be postponed.

This term's baseball boom seems to be genuine and permanent. The campus is occupied every afternoon. Donald M. Claren has been chosen captain by the class of '99. The Freshman team will select its own captain. The Sophomores defeated the Berkeley High School by a score of 10 to 6, Monday afternoon. A game between the Freshmen and the High School was billed for this week. Each class is striving hard for the championship.

The following Y. M. C. A. officers for this term have been elected: President, Reno H. Hutchinson; vice-president, Fred Fairchild; secretary, Earl Swan; treasurer, W. W. Bristol.

C. R. Morse is arranging for a concert to be given in San Francisco by the Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo Club, at an early date.

President Bishop of the Student's Agricultural Society read a paper on the "Outlook for Fallow Crops," before a meeting of the society yesterday afternoon.

The Unda case was finally disposed of at the meeting of the Trustees, when, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Marshal's statements were upheld and Unda's license revoked. There was a protest against discriminating against Unda, as he was one among many law-breakers in that line.

The protest of the Southern Pacific Company against the taxation of its property on Shattuck avenue, for the improvement of the street, was overruled. Resolutions were passed asking the Legislature to aid John C. Pelton, the aged educator.

E. A. Mack, D. H. Yates, Dr. W. Allen, W. T. Gillihan and other citizens of Berkeley met Monday night in Odd Fellows' Hall and organized a Forester's Insurance Association.

It has just been decided by the Graduate Council of the University that graduate students working for a degree must work very much harder, and accomplish more before they can receive the coveted honor.

Dr. Herman Partsch, U. C. '81, has presented the library with a copy of a work written by himself, on the "Ills of Indigestion, Their Cause and Their Cures."

Director Norton has again issued a public statement condemning the vaccination law. He is supported by Prof. Walter Kenyon of the Stockton Manual Training School.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMERS TO DEPART.

Del Norte, Grays Harbor	Jan. 27
Arcata, Coos Bay	Jan. 27
Empire, Coos Bay	Jan. 27
Czarina, Coos Bay	Jan. 27
State of California, Portland	Jan. 28
Mexico, San Diego	Jan. 28
Colon, Panama	Jan. 28
Sunol, Grays Harbor	Jan. 28
Corona, Humboldt Bay	Jan. 28
A. Blanchard, Oregon ports	Jan. 29
City Puebla, Vic and Pgt Sd	Jan. 29
Farallon, Yaquina Bay	Jan. 30
Eureka, Newport	Jan. 30
Queen, San Diego	Feb. 1
Columbia, Portland	Feb. 2
Gaelic, China and Japan	Feb. 2
Coos Bay, Newport	Feb. 3

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.

Empire, Coos Bay	Jan. 27
North Fork, Humboldt Bay	Jan. 27
San Juan, Panama	Jan. 27
Washtenaw, Tacoma	Jan. 27
Corona, Humboldt Bay	Jan. 27
San Mateo, Comox	Jan. 27
Alice Blanchard, Portland	Jan. 27
Jeanie, Departure Bay	Jan. 27
Eureka, Newport	Jan. 28
Farallon, Yaquina Bay	Jan. 28
Wellington, Departure Bay	Jan. 29
Columbia, Portland	Jan. 30
Queen, San Diego	Jan. 30
Walla Walla, Vic and Pgt Sd	Jan. 30
San Jose, Panama	Jan. 31
Crescent City, Crescent City	Feb. 1
Coos Bay, Newport	Feb. 1
State of California, Portland	Feb. 4
Arcata, Coos Bay	Feb. 2
Czarina, Coos Bay	Feb. 2
Mexico, San Diego	Feb. 3

MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS.

WHEAT—$1.35@1.45 per ctl for common grades, $1.48¾@1.50 per ctl for average No. 1, $1.51¼@1.52½ for choice and $1.55@1.60 per ctl for extra choice for milling.

FLOUR AND MILLSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Family extras, $5@5.10; Bakers' extras, $4.90@5; superfine, $4.15@4.50 per bbl.

CORNMEAL, ETC. — Feed Corn, $17.50@18 per ton; Cracked Corn, $18.50@19 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Graham Flour, $2.85 per 100 lbs; Rye Flour, $2.75; Rice Flour, $5.75; Cornmeal, $2.35; extra cream do, $3; Oatmeal, $3.50; Oat Groats, $4; Hominy, $3.10@3.30; Buckwheat Flour, $3.25@3.50; Cracked Wheat, $3.50; Farina, $4; Whole Wheat Flour, $3; Rolled Oats (bbls), $5.50@5.90; Pearl Barley, $3.75@4; Split Peas, $3.50; Green do, $4.25 per 100 lbs.

HAY AND FEEDSTUFFS.

BRAN—$12.50@13 for the best and $12 per ton for outside brands.

MIDDLINGS—$18@19 for lower grades and $20@20.50 per ton for the best.

FEEDSTUFFS—Rolled Barley, $18@18.50; Oilcake Meal at the mill, $26.50 per ton; jobbing, $27.50; Clipped Oats, $1.30@1.50 per ctl.

HAY—Wheat, $8@11; Wheat and Oat, $7@10; Oat, $6@9; Barley, $7@8.50; River Barley, $5@6.50; Alfalfa, $6@7.50; compressed, $6@9.50; stock, $5@6; Clover, $6@8 per ton.

STRAW—30@50c per bale.

BEANS AND SEEDS.

BEANS—Bayos, $1.40@1.55; Small Whites $1.15@1.25 per ctl; Large Whites, $1@1.15 per ctl; Pinks, $1.05@1.20; Reds, $1.10@1.20; Blackeye, $1.10@1.15; Red Kidney, $2.50; Lamas, $1.60@1.70; Butters, $1.25@1.50; Peas, $1.15@1.30.

SEEDS—Brown Mustard, $2.50@2.75; Yellow Mustard, $1.75@2 ctl; Flax, $1.25@1.40; Canary Seed, 1¾@2¼c per lb; Alfalfa, 6½c; Rape, 2½c; Hemp, 3c.

DRIED PEAS—Niles, $1@1.20 per ctl; Green, $1.40@1.50 per ctl.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Sweet Potatoes, $1.25@1.40; Early Rose, 70@85c; River Reds, 65@70c; Burbank Seedlings, 50@75c per ctl for Rivers and $1.10 for Salinas.

ONIONS—$1.25@1.65 per ctl; Oregons, $1.60@1.90.

VEGETABLES—Mushrooms, 8@15c per lb; latter figure for buttons; Marrowfat Squash, $5@6 per ton; Los Angeles Tomatoes, 75c@$1.25 per box; Dried Peppers, 7@8c per lb; Green Peas, 3@4c; Los Angeles String Beans, 6@7c; Dried Okra, 5@6c per lb; Cabbage, 40@60c per ctl; Carrots, 25@30c per sack; Garlic, 1½@2c per lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Creamery — Fancy, 20@21c per lb; seconds, 18@19 per lb.

Dairy—Fancy, 15@16c; good to choice, 13@14c.

Pickled, 13@14c per lb.

Firkin—13@14c per lb.

Creamery Tub—16@18c per lb.

CHEESE — Choice mild new, 10@10½c; common to good old, 8@9c; Cream Cheddar, 11@12c; Young America, 11c; Western, 11@12c; Young America, 11@12c; Western, 11@12c; Eastern, 12@14½c per lb.

EGGS — Eastern, 15@16c per dozen for fancy; Ranch Eggs, 18@20c; Store Eggs, 16@17½c; Duck Eggs, 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 12@13c per lb for Gobblers; 12@13c per lb for Hens; Dressed Turkeys, 14@16c per lb; Geese, per pair, $1.50@1.75; Ducks, $5@6.50 per doz; Hens, $3.50@4.50; Roosters, young, $4@5; do, old, $3.50@4; Fryers, $4@4.50; Broilers, $3.50@4 for large and $2.50@3.50 for small; Pigeons, $2@2.50 per doz for young, and $1 for old.

GAME — English Snipe, $3 per dozen; Jack Snipe, $1.50 per dozen; Hare, $1; Rabbits, $1.50 for Cottontails and $1@1.25 for small; Gray Geese, $2.50; White Geese, $1; Brant, $1.25@1.50; Honkers, $1.

SAN FRANCISCO MEAT MARKET.

LAMB—Spring, —; yearlings, 7@8c per lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 3c per lb for large and medium and 3½c for small; dressed do, 4@5c per lb.

SUFFER NO MORE NOW!

Paine's Celery Compound Is Working Miracles in Curing Disease.

Paine's celery compound is working miracles in the cure of disease!

So says a recent article by the foremost medical essayist in Boston.

"Nothing shows more conclusively," he adds, "the astonishing capability of Paine's celery compound than the thoughtful, open-minded class of people who use it and recommend it, both in public and among their closest and dearest friends and relatives. Among us physicians there is no longer any hesitancy in recommending this greatest remedy without stint of praise."

About the same time the above article was published there appeared in the Boston Journal the following letter from David K. Chasser of 452 Windsor st., Cambridgeport, a suburb of Boston:

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary merits of Paine's celery compound. For some time past I have been under the treatment of two well-known local doctors, but their combined efforts proved of no avail. I have been for years a harsh skeptic in regard to advertised medicines, but having suffered excruciating pains in the head, which the doctors informed me were due to neuralgic symptoms, I determined to try Paine's celery compound, on the advice of a friend.

"To my surprise I found an entire change going on after taking a little over three bottles, and I began to feel like a new man. I have for the past 10 or 12 years suffered from pains in the back and other symptoms of derangement of the kidneys and bladder, and have spent many sleepless nights in consequence, but now I sleep sound, thanks to the common sense which induced me to try Paine's celery compound. I will ever praise the marvelous potency of this valuable medicine, and at any time will be glad to give personal testimony at my address, should any sufferer care to call, as I consider it selfish to keep such a blessing housed up, and think the proprietors of Paine's celery compound deserving of more thanks than I can convey in words, for making me a new man."

A word to other sufferers:

Go to your druggist for a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and allow him to sell you nothing else!

TALES OF TWO CATS.

One Fancies Stuffed Birds and the Other Sleeps a Watch.

"Jim" is a very intelligent cat who is the pride of all the clerks of a well known business house on Market street. Jim has become thoroughly familiar with "men and things," but the other day an incident occurred which shows that even the most intelligent cats can sometimes be mistaken, says the Philadelphia Record. It happened that a young lady entered the store in question, wishing to pay a bill. She was told to take a seat on the large settee while the office boy obtained the receipt. Now the back of this settee rests against a railing which incloses the office. This railing is very much like a backyard fence, and for that reason is a favorite place for Jim. He was in this place when the lady took the seat, and he cast admiring glances at her. She was neatly attired in black and had a large stuffed bird in her hat. Everything went well until Jim spied this bird, and with a jump he was on her hat, much to the alarm and fright of the lady, who instantly jumped to her feet screaming loudly. Jim was quickly removed, but could not be driven away while the lady remained in the store. The clerks are going to give Jim a stuffed bird for a Christmas present.

Here is another cat story. James Bell, of No. 1223 South Twenty-third street, owns a pretty Maltese cat, whose only fault is kleptomania. Madge is the cat's name and she steals anything that comes her way. While Mr. Bell was eating his supper a few evenings ago he was startled by a funny noise on the stairs. Running in the direction of the racket he beheld the thieving cat coming down the stairs with his gold chain in her mouth, while the watch was bumping against each step, evidently much to the delight of the cat. Quickly seizing his timepiece, Mr. Bell made a lunge for the cat, but Madge escaped. Lately the family has been at a loss to know what Madge has done with her kittens. Their whereabouts were discovered last night by Mr. Bell, who found the tiny creatures cosily nestled in his new silk hat.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Compressed Air.

"I don't see why Americans should be so far ahead in so many things and yet so far behind in the use of compressed air," said C. L. Mueller of Hamburg, Germany, at the Metropolitan. "In my city experiments have been successfully made by which persons have traveled twenty miles in eleven minutes in a pneumatic tube and several miles will soon be in operation in Germany. The pneumatic cylinders in which the passengers are seated are fed with pure air, and no one has as yet felt any bad effects from being slid thus rapidly through space. In London there are many miles of pneumatic tubes for transporting parcels, and yet there are none in America, except as between different portions of buildings. With the United States leading, as it does, in railroads, I expected to see it far in advance of us as to the use of compressed air, and was disappointed at not learning anything new about it in this country."—Washington Star.

Afternoon Tea at Bryn Mawr.

Out at Bryn Mawr College the practice has been adopted of serving tea every afternoon in the rooms of the Graduate Club. Each member acts as hostess in turn, and any who drops in can have their digestion impaired by drinking as many cups of tea as they like. The new club rooms were fitted up last spring. The girls attending Bryn Mawr College have one peculiar regulation. Any of the girls can receive gentlemen callers, but it is agreed that any girl who has a gentleman stay longer than 10 o'clock forfeits fifty cents for each offense to the class fund. Occasionally, some young man who has come a long distance to see a Bryn Mawr girl offers to pay the forfeit, but, as a rule, the girls are very particular and give callers a pointed hint that 10 o'clock is the limit.—Philadelphia Times.

Buy City Flour makes the best bread.

Open Evenings.

H. Schellhaas' store. See new prices, new goods. 408 Eleventh st.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SANITARY PLUMBING.

Have your plumbing done by a plumber who is a member of the Ralston Health Club. Satisfaction guaranteed. Club No. 9,574,764. W. C. Kabisius, 854½ Webster St.

The numberless inferior imitations prove conclusively that "Cracker-Jack" is all right. Insist upon getting the genuine article with the big R's on the package.

Mother's Mush—Made in Oakland.

Mother's Mush is a breakfast delight.

Up-To-Date.

Modern household furniture now on exhibition and for sale at H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh street.

STANDARD FRUITS

Only are sold at Merriam's. That you buy from us is freshed and best of its kind. No stale fruits, no old vegetables, no shriveled nuts, no poor poultry. 1235-1237 New Broadway. Tel. Main 294.

The genuine Cracker Jack costs no more than the inferior imitations; therefore see that you get the package with the big R's on.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, trembling, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

All the Sporting News
Of the week in the sporting columns of the TRIBUNE to-night. The best evening paper in the State is
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First in news, first to press, first in the homes of the people.
THE TRIBUNE

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NORDHAUSEN MURDERED.

Conclusion of the Doctors Who Conducted the Autopsy.

WOUND NOT SELF-INFLICTED.

Beside the Wound on the Side There Was One on the Head.

FUNERAL OF THE DECEASED.

The Amount of Property Left by the Dead Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Charles C. Nordhausen of Oakland was murdered.

This startling discovery was made today at the autopsy held on the body by Drs. Morgan and Taylor They carefully examined every wound and the condition of the body and they unanimously declare that the wounds could not possibly have been self-inflicted

It was found that there was one wound over the left eye, and another on the back of the head.

The most remarkable discovery, however, was in regard to the bullet wound on the left side of the body that was the cause of death. Every possible theory was brought forth to account for the story that the wound was inflicted by himself but it was impossible to reconcile them with the direction of the shot and the doctors declared that the bullet was fired by another.

Dr C. M. Armistead attended Nordhausen at the hospital. Yesterday afternoon he told Nordhausen that he had but a short time to live and asked if he had any word to leave in regard to his property or other matters

Nordhausen replied that his affairs were in good shape and he had nothing to say.

Dr. Armistead then asked him "Who was the woman who shot you?"

Nordhausen cast a glance at the physician and said, in feeble tones: "Never mind about that, it's done now"

A few minutes later he became conscious, talked rambling about mines and Randsburg and did not regain consciousness before he died. He had a touch of delirium tremens Monday night.

It is reported this afternoon that a prominent Oakland lady was with Nordhausen on Sunday last and an effort is now being made to find out who she was

Dr. Taylor said last evening that when he saw the wounds about 7 o'clock Monday morning, they looked to be several hours old.

He said he thought at the time, from the examination he made, that the wounds were inflicted long before 2 o'clock in the morning, which was the time Nordhausen said he had accidentally shot himself. He said the blood in the wound in the forehead was very dry and had the general appearance of having been inflicted twenty-four hours before.

The manager of the Baldwin told Deputy Coroner McCormick and Detective Whitaker that he thought that Nordhausen's wounds had been inflicted outside the hotel. Circumstances which indicate this are that Nordhausen had a bandage around his head on Sunday and the bell boy said he leaned to one side when he moved or walked as though he was suffering pain in that side.

The body will be brought over to this city this afternoon.

G. F. Heeseman, the dead man's brother-in-law, was seen this afternoon and advised of the physician's decision

"We have all believed from the first that my brother-in-law came to his death by the hands of another. We arrived at that belief from the bell boy's story and from what Dr. Taylor said of the matter. Mr. Nordhausen was a peaceful man and as far as we knew had not an enemy in the world He may have gotten into trouble in San Francisco that day, but of that we know nothing The family is as much at a loss to account for the tragedy as anyone"

The late Charles C Nordhausen leaves a widow and four children, Olga, Elsa, Carl and Fritz He was born 45 years ago at Oldenburg, Germany.

Just before his death, Mr. Nordhausen stated to the attendant physician that he had his affairs in good shape and was ready to die. Not until after his funeral will the will be opened.

The deceased was worth about $100,000. In addition to one-half interest in the Reliance Building he owns some real estate in West Oakland and also has recently made an investment at Randsburg the value of which is not known. He is also the owner of some stock of unknown value.

Fell in a Fit.

A man fell in a fit in a doorway at the corner of Fourteenth and Broadway this afternoon, the fit, caused probably from hunger The same man was seen begging on the streets last evening, and to a number of persons whom he asked for aid he said was an ex-convict and had had nothing to eat for several days. The patrol wagon was summoned and the unfortunate was taken to the Receiving Hospital.

FELL FIVE STORIES.

A San Francisco Chinaman Meets a Horrible Death.

HIS HEAD REDUCED TO PULP.

Fisher, the Missing Man, Appears Among the Living.

WANTS TO SQUARE THE DEAL.

Two Prisoners Get a Heavy Ducking in the Bay.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The folly of carelessness in the neighborhood of an elevator received another demonstration this morning Chin Wah Shing, a Chinese cleaner employed in the Palace Hotel, fell five stories down an elevator shaft in that building and was crushed and broken on the basement floor.

About half-past 9 the elevator, which is in the rear of the hotel and is used chiefly by the servants, stopped at the fifth floor on the up trip to allow James Casey, a carpenter at work in the house, to get on Casey entered the cage and Joseph Gillespie, the elevator boy, pulled the rope when controls the moveboard the elevator, which by this time gan to ascend Gillespie reached out his arm to close the door At that moment Ching Shing appeared in the corridor, running for the elevator. The door was about half closed and the cage was already in motion when he arrived at the shaft. The Chinaman caught hold of the door and threw it wide open, thereby jerking the knob out of Gillespie's hand.

At the same time Sing attempted to board the elevator, which by this was between two and three feet above the level of the fifth floor.

In some way he slipped and fell under the car and down the shaft. A few minutes later, when the employes of the hotel arrived at the basement entrance to the shaft, they picked him up dead.

It is probable that the head of the unfortunate servant first struck the floor. The body was found face upward, the feet resting on the side of the shaft about a foot above the bottom. The skull was crushed out of resemblance to a human head and the trunk was doubled up as though the backbone had snapped

It is not known whether the deceased Chinaman was married He had worked as servant for Dr. George Hewston of 1132 Sutter street, and a recommendation given him by Dr. Hewston when he left his services was found in his pocket by the Coroner's deputy.

COT A DUCKING.

By Associated Press to The Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Two prisoners nearly lost their lives today at the wharf. They are Frank Hall and James Wilson accused of robbing two Fresno citizens They were traced to Stockton by Deputy Sheriff Henry who arrested them on the steamer Weber en-route to this city. As the steamer docked, the prisoners who were handcuffed together, tried to jump ashore, fell into the bay and were almost drowned

Fisher Returns.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Will E. Fisher, the absconding realty agent who has been absent ten days returned today from Stockton where he has been in hiding. He is trying to effect a settlement with his creditors to avoid criminal prosecution, it being charged that he embezzled rents collected by him for his principals.

WOLCOTT IN PARIS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, Jan 27—Senator Wolcott has left for Paris.

Oppose Sunday Baseball.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The Protestant ministers of this city held a special meeting in the Y M. C. A. Hall yesterday for the purpose of formulating a systematic fight against the bill introduced in the Legislature permitting Sunday baseball.

A committee, with Rev. R. A. Hunter at its head, was instructed to draft resolutions to be distributed among the members of the Legislature condemning the proposed measure and to ask for a hearing before the House Committee. A mass meeting will also be held and the sentiment against the bill agitated.

A Blow to Convict Labor.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

The House Committee on Labor today authorized a favorable report on the bill to prohibit the employing of prison labor on Government buildings.

Washington's Senator.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 27—The nineteenth joint ballot gave Turner 33, Squire 6, Rogers 2, Daniels 44, Denny 26, for Senator.

LICENSED TO MARRY

ESTUARY BRIDGE.

How Shall the Proposed New Structure Be Designed?

A VARIETY OF OPINIONS.

Conference of Officials and Leading Citizens on the Subject.

DOUBLE-DECKERS IN FAVOR.

The Traffic That Would Have to Be Handled on One Draw.

The Board of Supervisors met this afternoon with the railroad representatives to discuss the Webster street bridge matter

The Southern Pacific Company was represented by General Manager J Kruttschnidt, Chief Engineer of Maintairance, W. G Curtis and J. J. Foulds, attorney for the Company

W. M Rank appeared for the Alameda Electric Line The Alameda Board of Trustees were represented by William Hammond, F. J. Fletter and T. W. Lydecker T M Frodden, Superintendent of Streets of Alameda, also came over.

District Attorney Charles Snook and Supervisors Church, Mitchell, Talcott and Wells were on hand to look out after the county's interests

Edson Adams and Charles Cotton were interested spectators

The City Council had been invited to be present, but owing to a misunderstanding of the date of the meeting failed to materialize at the hour designated. Messages were sent to the individual members and the opening time was delayed nearly an hour later than scheduled.

It was about 2 30 o'clock when Councilman John F. Towle and Walter F. Manuel appeared on the scene In the interim the railroad people looked over plans and in an informal way discussed the styles of bridges.

Mr. Kruttschnidt thought the double-deck plan proposed, was the most satisfactory, though some objections were made to this owing to the necessity of a long grade on each side of the span

Councilman C K Marshall, came in during the preliminary discussion

Chairman Talcott called the meeting to order and announced that the District Attorney would make a statement of why the gathering had assembled

Mr Snook then said "As I understand this matter, this is a conference called by the Supervisors of the County, with the Trustees of Alameda, the City Council and the representatives of the railroad, to determine whether or not, the persons interested desire to construct but one bridge over the estuary in place of the Alice and Webster street bridges. The reason of inviting Alameda's representatives here, is that owing to the existing laws, it is possible that the municipalities of Alameda and Oakland, will have to combine in order to do this work.

F. J Fletter, then nominated Chairman Talcott for the permanent presiding officer of the meeting. This was accepted.

Attorney Foulds next spoke

The Southern Pacific Company has been notified by Secretary of War that the Webster street bridge shall be removed," he said "It has occurred to the Company that but one bridge could be constructed to accomodate all the traffic Of course such a bridge is in the interests of commerce, for but one bridge is far less of an obstruction than two. We have found, however, that we must get all parties interested together and decide upon something definite at once, for the time of the Legislature is limited. Mr. Curtis is here to explain the plans we have prepared. Before any plan is formulated by us we have waited for the result of this meeting. I do not anticipate any objections to needed legislation if we can all agree harmoniously on some plan.

"Do you consider it necessary that we should agree on a particular plan before anything can be done?" asked Supervisor Church.

"Well," replied Mr. Foulds, "we must know something definite before we can go ahead."

T. W. Leydecker asked that the plans be explained and W G Curtis then showed what styles of bridges they represented.

The plans were tacked on the walls. One represented a combined highway and railway bridge on the same level. The other showed the highway overhead with inclined approaches This was similar somewhat to the bridge in place at Sacramento. The only difference being that the inclined approaches extended over the draw. The grade proposed was but 5 per cent, while the Sacramento incline reached between 6 and 7 per cent

Mr. Curtis thought that putting the highway, electric and railway traffic all on one level was more or less dangerous, and would be found to be a great inconvenience when the traffic increased any great extent. He announced that the plans were but rough sketches, made to ascertain the approximate expense

Manager Kruttschnitt announced that the plans were prepared at the suggestion of the Supervisors, formed from previous conferences.

"We are responsible to the public for the safety of the lives of our passengers and I want to say that we are not in favor of the plans, represented as on the same level. If the electric cars, wagons and pedestrians must cross the railroad tracks, it will be dangerous. We do not deserve such a bridge With the other plan all this danger will be obviated." Mr. Kruttschnitt said that if this was adopted, the persons or corporations using the upper roadway would have to pay for the trestle work. The narrow gauge train each way every half hour," he replied.

"This, with the twelve hourly electric cars," resumed Mr. Kruttschnitt, would make sixteen chances for accidents per hour, if all of these have to cross on the same level"

Chairman Talcott said that suggestions had been made to the effect that some definite action be taken at once. He called for remarks from all present.

F J Fletter speaking for Alameda, said that his people wanted the steam cars to go above, if anything had to His second choice was to let the railroad build a separate bridge and the county and electric line another If the railroad does not want to send its trains above, and only a single bridge was allowable, then he wanted the single floor plan

T. W Leydecker suggested that the railroad company exchange property with the City of Alameda; if some of the water front was used for an approach. He thought Alameda would be willing to contribute toward a bridge

Mr Hammond liked the double deck idea for safety He thought the expense to the approach of the bridge would be all that Alameda could stand. If the railroad was to take the upper deck, he thought it would greatly decrease the expense to both cities

This ended Alameda City's case.

Walter Manuel for the City Council, announced that the body he was a member of had given the matter very little consideration He did not think the city would pay part of the expense of building the bridge, but thought rights of way could be secured

"If the approaches commence say up as far as Third street,' he said, 'there would be many damage suits to be settled. He favored the overhead bridge for safety and did not want to see two bridges, as it would injure commerce

Mr Kruttschnitt announced that the approaches would not extend further north than First street

"That being the case" replied Mr. Manuel, 'I think the city would be perfectly willing to grant such rights of way south of First street."

Mr Manuel did not think the city should be called upon to pay a part of the cost of the bridge He thought that the City Council would protect its water front in every way possible

Mr Hammond speaking for Alameda wanted the bridge to remain at its present location, as it would work an injury to the city if a change was made

Supervisor Roeth who had dropped in wanted views as to the location of the new structure

Mr. Kruttschnitt gave as reasons why the location should be changed that all traffic must be stopped during the building if a new site is not chosen "We will tell you very frankly,' continued Mr Kruttschnitt that we are looking for the future We want a bridge that will last for years and years If we have to take the upper story and the bridge should be opened, our trains would have to back down and take a new start This will delay transportation, and we don't want to go into any project that will handicap us for years to come If we took the upper story, this would be the result With the electric cars it is different, likewise with teams

"We may as well as talk frankly on this matter The only advantage in a single bridge to us would be a decreased cost in operation after it is built We have figured out that we can build a single bridge free of all traffic but ours, for about the same or less cost than by going into this matter with you I think the same will be found on your side of the case

"Now with us, we don't want to agree with anything which will handicap us in giving better service The electric cars run rapidly and we must do likewise in competition"

Supervisor Talcott thought that the grade could be reduced to two per cent. He asked whether with this reduction in grades would it not make it possible for the steam cars to run above without detriment to traffic.

Mr Kruttschnitt did not think so. The sharp curves and grades would necessitate heavier engines and would be a severe break in a short run of eight miles

Supervisor Talcott answered a questioned propounded by Mr. Hammond as to the cost of the approaches, replying that $15,000 would cover the expense.

Yarde-Buller Trust Deed.

A formidable document bearing English stamps was received today by the County Recorder

It was another deed of trust made by Mrs Mary Leilah Kirkham Yarde-Buller for advances The Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Company made the loan of 1100 pounds and to its trustees, James Monroe Allen and W S Goodfellow the trust deed to her interest in the late Kirkham estate was given

A Chinaman Thief.

The police have received frequent complaints from builders that lumber has been stolen from houses in course of construction. Last evening Officer Murray caught a Chinaman named Ah Fah carrying lumber from a building which is being erected by one Silverstein at Fourth and Castro streets The Chinaman was booked at the city prison for petit larceny.

Idaho Senator.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan 27—The Democrats refused support to the State Senator Heitfeld, Populist nominee for United States Senator, today The ballot was: Heitfeld 25, Dubois 27, Nelson 15. Dubois got one Democratic vote

The Cow Thieves

The hearing of Mike Gormley and Fred Christiansen, the alleged cow thieves, was continued till February 3d by Judge Wood this morning. Gormley was represented by Col. Oglesby, the colored practitioner of the Police Court.

Morphine Did It.

The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of suicide by morphine poisoning in the case of Edgar L. Cox, who was found dead in bed in a lodging house at 410 Tenth street Monday.

A Still Alarm

The Fire Department was called out at 6 45 this morning to extinguish a blaze in Frank's pickle factory at 1622 Grove street. The cause of the blaze was a defective flue and the damage was small.

Advertising is almost ruined by lies.

That is why we say so little else but "your money back if you want it."

Ask your grocer for Schil-

SALARIES UNDER FIRE

Alameda County Officials Appear Before the Legislators.

STATEMENTS ARE DESIRED.

The Pay to Be Cut but Not to Affect Present Incumbents.

SACRAMENTO IS VERY LIVELY.

A Lot More Local Measures Are Presented to the Law-Makers.

(Special correspondence of the Tribune.)

SACRAMENTO, Jan 26—But for the surroundings, the annex to the Supreme Court rooms might have been a part of Oakland this evening, for it was devoted absolutely to the Alameda County delegation and the county officials who had responded to the call for a conference regarding the fixing of salaries in the county government bill There were present Senators Beard and Stratton, Assemblymen Clark, Wright, North and Breiling, County Recorder Charles Spear, District Attorney Snook, Deputy Sheriff Will White, W. J. Keating, Frank Clark and Billy McDonald. Aaron Bretz dropped in for a moment, but did not linger, as the only matter he is interested in up here is the mutual insurance bill.

The proceedings started with Assemblyman Clark being elected chairman and Howard Wright secretary. As the county officials did not put in an appearance until over half an hour after the time set for meeting, Mr. Wright, for a joke, moved that the salaries of all officials be cut 26 per cent. Just about this time the missing Alamedans entered and work started up.

Assemblyman North said that in order to proceed intelligently there should be, in his opinion, a statement furnished by the head of each department of the county government setting forth the receipts, expenditures and net salaries of the various offices.

District Attorney Snook said that his belief was that there would be no changes made in the pay of the present officials and that with that understanding he and Mr Spear had come to represent the various offices. He added that the officials all expressed themselves willing to come to Sacramento if their presence was desired

North stated that the allowing of the salaries of the present officers to stand was the way things were to be as far as he was concerned.

"There is no question about it," said Secretary Wright. "I will say, though, that my district demands that the salaries be cut I would like to get an idea of the incomes of the different offices"

Mr. Snook said that he could furnish the delegation with a general statement of the salaries of the officials but not specifically. In the case of the Assessor, for instance, it would be necessary to go to the Treasurer and ascertain how much personal property tax, road tax and poll tax was paid in and then to that must be added the remuneration of the office.

Deputy Sheriff White said that the expenses of the sheriffs office had been materially increased by the fee bill of 1895. Under the old law traveling expenses were allowed in cases of attachment, etc, whereas now they have to be all borne by the sheriff.

Senator Beard suggested that there is no use now for getting up a military roll. He understood that it was prepared annually at considerable expense and had been continued as a relic of the war.

District Attorney Snook now offered to give the delegation a statement as regards his office. As principal I get $5,000 per annum net," he said. "Under the Police Court bill I appoint Mr. Melvin the prosecuting attorney there with a salary of $2,000 We must have a competent man in the Police Court, as there are many very important cases to be handled, such as the prosecution of the liquor and lottery violators. I also appoint an assistant District Attorney at $125 a month. For deputies' services I have $1,500 per annum. The gross compensation of the office is $6,500. I am allowed one chief deputy, Mr Church, at a salary of $2,100. The personnel of my office consists of Messrs. Melvin, Greene, Moore, Church and Stetson. Mr. Stetson is employed by me personally and receives his salary out of my income. We have thirteen justices courts to handle and much time is taken in insane examinations. I do not wish to blow my own trumpet, but I will say that the officials of the various asylums state that Alameda County is the only county to make returns of the estates of the insane. This is considerable work, as I frequently have to become guardian and thereby obtain additional bonds to my official bond. It is therefore more advantageous to me to have others appointed guardians. I will add that under the general laws for the prosecution of criminal cases I employ a stenographer. He is paid by the county for the actual work done. His work consists of writing up the ordinances, etc., for the Supervisors, and of their offices and the net sums that they receive.

Wright of Berkeley objected. He said that it would be impossible to get at the facts required by members of such statements, as only the ordeal of an examination would reveal the exact information desired. He therefore amended that the officials be requested to appear before the delegation.

North said that his desire was to have the statements submitted so that the members could examine them and then if it was deemed necessary the officials could be sent for.

County Recorder Spear stated that he could give the delegation a general statement as to his office, but that it would be impossible to give the details required until he got at his books.

It was then agreed that each county official be requested to send at once a statement showing his receipts for salary or compensation in any form, his expenditures and their objects, and all incidental notes showing the financial workings of his office.

It was asked if the Supervisors be desired to furnish such statements and the members said they would like to see them with reference to mileage.

Senator Stratton wanted to know how about an officer claimed to be running behind "It is ridiculous to try and get at the truth by these statements," he said, "the only way is to have an official here and then his predecessor. By putting them under examination we might get at something like the truth but we can't this way."

Spear did not relish the idea of any county official saying that he was running behind, and said that any one of them who says he does lies. Mr Spear afterwards explained that he only meant his remark to apply to absolutely county officials and not to the township officers.

The meeting then closed with the understanding that the bills will be forwarded at once and that after examination such officials be sent for as are desired. In connection with the meeting it may be mentioned that County Auditor Whidden has sent a letter complaining that the county government bill introduced by Senator Smith cuts his salary from $4,500 to $3,500, which he holds is unfair Whidden makes a comparison with Los Angeles County, where the Auditor gets about $6,000 a year.

Justice of the Peace Clift was up during the day regarding the meeting, but finding that it did not affect him he returned home on the evening train.

MANY IMPORTANT BILLS.

Bills of much general importance continue to pour in and in the Senate today a number of notable measures were presented. One by Androus makes a sweeping change as regards the care of the insane. It provides that all the asylums and all the demented of the State shall be under the control of a commission of five, consisting of the Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Secretary of the State Board of Health and a reputable physician to be appointed by the Governor.

Examinations are to be made twice a year of all the asylums and detailed provision is made for the care of the inmates. One clause provides that insane patients may correspond with the Judge and District Attorney of the county from which they were committed Boards of Supervisors are directed to provide in each jail a special room for the care of the insane and those held there shall remain not less than one nor more than fifteen days. No pay patient of a State asylum must be taxed more than $10 per week.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the various county authorities are joining the sheriffs in their fight to have defeated the bill giving to asylum trustees the charge and transportaton of patients from the moment of commitment. They say that it will be inconvenient to have to care for insane prisoners while waiting for an asylum guard to come down and take charge, whereas at present a patient committed in the morning is generally started for the asylum on the evening train.

Senator Dickinson wants to give the surveyors some work. He has introduced a bill making it the duty of Supervisors within ninety days to have a topographical mop made by the County Surveyor on a basis of half an inch to the mile. The map is to give the location of railroads, cities, low and high lands and the contour of the country in general. The maps must be completed within ninety days from the day the order is given to the surveyors.

A free public market on the water front of San Francisco is being urged by Senator Hall. It directs the Harbor Commissioners to set apart some convenient site and a sufficient number of docks and piers contiguous to opportunities for railroad and maritime transportation.

FOR OAKLAND'S BLIND HOME.

Senator Hall has also an act amending the act appropriating $40,000 for the Home for Adult Blind in Oakland and specifically prescribing the duties of its officers. The principal provision is as follows:

"The Board of Directors is empowered and authorized to fix the market price of all wares manufactured in the Home and all wares manufactured elsewhere by the non-resident beneficiaries, and to provide for and regulate the sale of all such manufactured wares, provided that such manufactured wares shall be sold only to State institutions and officers for State use, and it shall be the duty of all State officers and of all managers of State institutions in making purchases for the State, or for State institutions to purchase of the Home when possible, and all raw material used for manufacturing purposes in the Home shall be the producer of this State. The Board is hereby authorized to fix the compensation of common laborers and all other employes at the Home whose wages are not herein established."

A lot of legislation is bobbing up as

OAKLANDERS ON BOARD

A Collision on the Union Pacific Wrecks Two Cars.

Dr. Buteau and Dr. Fisher Were Passengers on the Fated Train.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHEYENNE, Wyo, Jan. 27.—The West-bound overland flyer ran into the East-bound flyer at the siding thirty miles west of here this morning derailing two Pullman cars. The East-bound train was to have side-tracked to let the West-bound pass. The two Pullman cars had not cleared the main track when the West-bound train struck them. It is said that the air brakes of the West-bound train failed to work.

At the Union Pacific office it is said that no one was injured and that the accident was a trivial one.

(Dr. Buteau and Dr. Fisher are on the East-bound car that was wrecked. The two physicians were on their way East where they will spend some time at the hospitals. No dispatch has been received from either.

Mrs. Buteau received the first intelligence of the accident from a Tribune representative.

She had received no telegram from her husband and was inclined to believe either he was not on the train or that he considered the accident a trival one. She said she had no time and was not sure of the exact locality of the train on which Dr. Buteau was going East. She had received a postal card from him this morning, but of course it was written prior to the accident.)

The Wheat Market.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Wheat, steady; May, $1 14¾. Barley, easy; May, 78⅞. Cash, $1.45@1.47½.

WE MOVE YOUR TRUNKS.
The charge varies from 25 to 50 cents from one point to another in Oakland. We charge from $2 to $3 on furniture; from $2.50 to $4 00 per load. The service is prompt, equipment first class and our men are expert furniture handlers The Whitney Transfer Co., 278 Broadway. Telephone Main 12.

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—THE—
DRUG CUTTER
ADDS ANOTHER
NEW DEPARTMENT!
Gunther's Chicago Candies
FRESH EVERY WEEK
BY EXPRESS
Cut Prices
Regular $2 Box, - $1.25
Regular 80c " - 65c
Regular 50c " - 35c
OSGOOD the Drug Cutter
7TH AND BROADWAY

THE BELT AND THE PEOPLE
Thousands have used Dr. Virchow's Electric Belt and have been cured by it. There is no better testimonial.
For Sale by
GARRETT & TAGGART
Junction 14th & Broadway

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Gerd. Schafer, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Gerd. Bohafer, deceased, and for the issuing to Margareta Schafer for letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court and that Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at the Court-room of Department No. 1 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in said County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest the same.

MOTT WITHDRAWS.

Will Not Run for the Place of the First Ward Councilman.

REASONS FOR HIS WITHDRAWAL

His Time Must be Given in Greater Degree to Business.

LOCAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

A Number of Interesting Facts Touching all the Parties.

Political circles were agitated today when it was whispered along the line that Frank Mott, the Republican nominee for the Council from the First Ward would tender his withdrawal from the ticket to the City Central Committee, which meets tonight. All sorts of stories gained currency and many were inclined to believe there was no truth in the statements of Mr. Mott's declination. Such, however, is the fact. Today he addressed the following letter to the City Central Committee:

OAKLAND, Jan. 27.

To the Chairman and Members of the Republican City Central Committee—Gentlemen: Although strenuously protesting against the use of my name as a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward of this city, I finally yielded to the importunities and persuasion of my friends and permitted myself to be a candidate for re-nomination, hoping that I might arrange to accept the nomination, and in the event of election, render some further public service to the city.

"However, after very careful consideration of all the interests affected by my action, I find that my own business interests and the interests of those who are connected with me, require so much of my time and strength as to leave none for other matters. I therefore respectfully resign and decline the nomination of Councilman from the First Ward tendered to me by the Republican convention of this city.

"Assuring you of my interest in the welfare of the ticket named by our common party and of my hope for its success, I am very respectfully yours,

"FRANK K. MOTT."

This leaves a vacancy in the ticket to be filled some way, though just how no one seems to know. The candidates who will seek the nomination now are W. D. Powers, H. W. Watkins, George Anderson and possibly W. S. Pelouze.

Immediately on learning the facts, Mott's political opponents announced that the resignation was not unexpected. They sought for a motive and passed the word along the line that the nomination was made merely to defeat another aspirant. However, Mr. Mott has something to say in this connection.

"I accepted that nomination, entirely unsought and with good faith. Prior to the convention I had decided not to enter the fight for my business demands all my attention. Friends urged me on all sides, so carried away for the moment in the political excitement I took what was offered. Now I am sorry, for I realize that I should not have allowed my name to go before the convention at all.

"My reason in withdrawing is solely on the ground that my attention must be given to business. Council duties take up much time, which I cannot afford to lose. Mr. Howard, my associate in business, thinks as I do. We have talked the matter over and I am certain, for my own interests, that I must step down at once.

"This naturally places me in a peculiar position, and I realize that there may be other motives ascribed to the course I am pursuing, but I want to say positively and honestly that I took the nomination in perfect good faith and am in no way concerned as to the person selected to fill the vacancy caused.

"I did not want to go into the fight for purely business reasons, and since I received the nomination matters have arisen to make it impossible for me to serve."

Another phase of the situation comes prominently to the front in this connection. How shall the vacancy be filled is the query. The municipal convention failed to delegate power to the City Committee to supply nominees where needed and the Committee of Twenty-one has no longer authority to act, for though it was not adjourned sine die, still its authority only extended so far as naming delegates was concerned.

It has been the custom in years past to leave power with the City Committee. An oversight this time may cause trouble. The general election laws are not of any service, for they do not touch such an emergency. Consequently it appears as though only two courses are left open. One is for the City Committee to call another convention from the First Ward and the other is to get nominees on the ticket by petitions containing the requisite per cent of the party vote.

This is the condition of affairs that will confront the committee when it assembles tonight.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Prohibition city convention was held last night in Hamilton Hall. Only a handful of the party followers were present and some dispute arose as to who should preside. In the meantime J. Humphrey left after expressing his ideas rather forcibly. C. A. Burdick was chosen chairman and R. Wiand secretary.

The following platform was adopted:

"We, the Prohibitionists of Oakland, in convention assembled, believing that the eternal moral laws of God cannot be violated with impunity by any municipality, present the following as our platform:

"We believe the policy of raising municipal revenue from vice to be fundamentally wrong.

"We believe the whole beverage license system of the Nation, State, County or city should be abolished; that persistence in granting permits to sell intoxicating beverages will ultimately and surely debauch the public conscience and is already leading to the licensing of other evils.

"We heartily endorse the action of the City Council in granting the petition to express themselves at having the welfare of the youth of our city at heart will be sure to vote his principles, regardless of party affiliations.

"We will heartily support our public officials in the enforcement of law and we see much to commend in the personal integrity of many now occupying positions of honor and trust in our city government."

Nominations were then made. The offices of Mayor, City Attorney and several Councilmen were left vacant. The remainder of the selections were: Auditor, C. R. McDonald; Treasurer, H. P. Land; City Engineer, A. C. Burdick; Counciiman-at-Large, H. W. Stow, R. J. Hunter, R. Wiand, P. McCargar; Second Ward, O. A. Lane; Third Ward, A. Fink; Fourth Ward, T. H. Montgomery; School Directors, at large, Miss M. A. Thompson, J. M. French, H. A. Edwards, Dr. J. Stark; Third Ward, Allen Shorkley; Fourth Ward, Mrs. C. Kimball; Seventh Ward, the Rev. Dr. Bird.

The vacant places will be filled by the City Committee.

Those constituting the convention were: A. C. Burdick, R. Wiand, S. P. Meads, H. W. Stowe, O. Bowler, R. R. Bird, Miss M. A. Thompson, P. McCargar, W. T. Beal, Joseph Humphreys.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

An executive session of the Municipal League was held last night in the office of Cary Howard. There was a large attendance and considerable interest was manifested.

It was decided to hold an executive convention on next Monday evening in Masonic Hall, when a full ticket will be made up from the nominations made by the three parties. Independent candidates may be lost sight of, if enough acceptable timber is found nominated by that time.

However, should there be objections to the candidates of the three parties, outside selections will be made to fill the ticket.

Considerable time was spent in formulating the platform. This favors every inducement being offered to new and competing railroad lines to secure their entry into this city. It opposes the dismissal of the water front suits now pending in the Supreme Court, and demands that the public schools and free library shall be kept free from partisan and sectarian interference. The completion of dredging Lake Merritt and of a sufficient system of sewers is recommended.

One section is as follows: "We are at this present time opposed to any extravagant outlay for a large public park, which would necessarily increase very greatly the indebtedness of the city."

CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

The talk of a Citizens' ticket is growing daily. No one seems to know where the fountain-head of the gossip is, but some say that concerted action will be taken in a few days. There are many of the politicians who look wise when asked about the matter and some are ready to announce that the talk is not at all visionary. If a Citizens' movement, is contemplated, it is being carefully guarded.

The crop of independent candidates grows apace. Among the latest arrivals in the field is Hugh S. Aldrich, for Councilman-at-Large. His petition is now in circulation. Mr. Aldrich is an attorney and has a large following. He comes from the Third Ward, but counts on much support all over the city.

Tomorrow evening, the Republican Army and Navy League will meet and start its campaign work.

The Democratic Convention on Thursday evening is attracting much attention. One of the delegates said today:

"If W. W. Foote wants the nomination, or will take it for Mayor, he can have it without opposition. I think he is the strongest man that could be put in the field by us and will certainly bring all elements of the party together."

Mortimer Clement, has practically no opposition for the nomination of City Engineer. He is a member of the Reliance Club and should he be the choice his friends will work for an outside endorsement.

Now that E. F. Burrill is out after the position of City Superintendent of Schools, now held by J. W. McClymonds the names of other candidates are coming to the front. P. M. Fisher is spoken of and so is George W. Frick formerly County Superintendent of Schools.

THE BACILLI MUST GO.

Owners of Tompkins School Pond to Be Brought Into Court.

They Must Destroy the Plague or Else Pay a Fine.

Health Officer Bradley yesterday reported to Benham and Thomas, agents for the Clement's property, on which is situated the stagnant pond which is causing so much trouble among the residents of the Tompkins school district. Today A. M. Benham sent word to the executors of the Gilbert Clement's estate.

"That is all that I could do," said Mr. Benham, when seen today. "Mr. Thomas and I are simply the real estate agents to whom the property was given to sell. As soon as Dr. Bradley informed me that action would be taken I sent word to the proper persons in San Francisco."

If the nuisance is not abated after the proper notice is given, the Health Department will commence a criminal action against the owners for maintaining a nuisance.

This will be done upon the advice of City Attorney Peirsol.

"I advised the Health Department to commence a criminal action against the owners of the property for maintaining a nuisance," said Mr. Peirsol to a Tribune reporter, "because I believe that is the safest thing to do. The city could go ahead and fill the pond in, but it might find it hard to collect the costs from the owners of the property. There are other ways of abating the nuisance but I know of no other way which would give such good results and be so safe to the city as the plan to arrest the persons responsible for a misdemeanor in maintaining a public nuisance.

"It will be impossible to abate the nuisance by draining," said Superintendent of Streets Miller. "The pond is a foot and a half lower than the sewer and it must be raised just that much to keep the water off."

The Health Department is determined not to stop until the nuisance is abated.

Schomborg Estate.

John Stewart, assignee of the estate of John Schomborg, insolvent has

AN ACTIVE SESSION.

The Board of Public Works Transacts an Amount Business.

Repairing the City Hall and Several of the Engine Houses.

The Board of Public Works held its regular weekly meeting this morning in the City Hall.

P. Maloney was authorized to plaster the walls of the new Sixth street engine house, the walls to be first furred, for $85.

The secretary was directed to advertise for bids for a horse for the Police Department.

The contract for building a buggy for the Fire Department was awarded to J. A. McNaughton for $119.

The repairing of engine house No. 3, done by O'Banion and Balck, was accepted.

The secretary was directed to advertise for sale four horses of the Fire Department which have been condemned by the veterinary surgeon.

The following communications were filed:

From the Auditing and Finance Committee of the City Council, requesting to be informed just what amount of money would be necessary to repair and paint portions of the City Hall.

From the City Council, authorizing the Board to paint the roof of the City Hall at a cost not to exceed $90.

From the City Clerk, notifying the Board that the Council had appropriated $85 from the General Fund of 1896-97 for plastering the walls of the new engine house now being constructed on Sixth street.

From the City Council, authorizing the Board to extend the Seventeenth avenue sewer to low tide line at a cost not to exceed $150.

The meeting then adjourned till Friday for the further consideration of fire hose bids and the acceptance of the repairs of engine house No. 4.

MUNHALL REVIVALS.

Interesting Exercises in the First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. Munhall, the evangelist arrived in this city last night and will commence his revival services Thursday evening in the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Munhall is considered one

L. W. MUNHALL.

of the most eloquent divines in the pulpit and is a most successful evangelist. He is accompanied by an accomplished cornetist and a well-known singer. All the Protestant Churches will unite in the evangelical services.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

Mrs. Prescott Has Something to Say on the Subject.

"The city is neglecting its duty and disobeying the law," declared Mrs. Prescott today, "when no temporary home is provided for youthful delinquents. The law expressly states that no person under 18 years of age shall for any offense be locked up with adult criminals. We have no right to put these incorrigible children in the County Jail or City Prison."

The question has been frequently discussed, but no place has been established where girls and youthful criminals may be left until their future is decided upon. Chief Lloyd is strongly in favor of the establishment of some institution and Mrs. Prescott declares that the city is neglecting its duty in this respect. The latter says that all that is necessary is a few rooms and some one placed in charge.

The case of Willie Byers is cited as an incident when the need of such an institution is felt. The child, who is about 6 years of age, spent last night in jail. There is no place to put him until he is placed in some institution. Unless guarded, the little fellow will run away.

It is for such cases as this that this institution is needed.

BOARD OF HEALTH BILLS.

Secretary Paul Schafer of the Board of Health has received the following answer to a communication sent to Fred S. Stratton:

"Sacramento, January, 26, 1897.—Replying to your letter of the 25th. regarding Senate files 349 and 350 relating to Boards of Health, I will state that I am already in favor of the measure, and will heartily cooperate to secure the passage of the same.

"Very truly yours,

"FRED. S. STRATTON."

Senate Bill, No. 349, is entitled: "An act to confer further powers upon the Boards of Health of Municipalities and counties in the State."

Senate Bill, No. 350 is entitled: "An act to authorize Board of Health of municipalities and counties of this State to issue subpoenas for witnesses and compel attendance of witnesses before such Boards."

SCAVENGERS SELL.

The Crematory Finds a New Settlement for the Difficulty.

President Louis Schaffer of the Odorless Crematory and Reduction Works reports that he is having no more trouble with the scavengers.

"We are buying them out right along," said Mr. Schaffer. "Already we have bought out between ten and

A Wonderful Medicine

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c., when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; strengthening the muscular system, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Annual Sales more than 6,000,000 Boxes

25c. at Drug Stores, or will be sent by U. S. Agents, B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York, post paid, upon receipt of price. Book free upon application.

SALARIES UNDER FIRE

(Continued from page 1.)

a bank with a capital of $50,000, providing that the bank first gives a bond direct to the Supervisors in double that sum. The sureties are to consist of the bank's president, vice-president, cashier and directors, and are to be recommended by the Board of Supervisors, County Treasurer and County Tax Collector and approved by the District Attorney and a judge of the Superior Court.

APPEALS FROM OAKLAND.

Senator Stratton had a large batch of Oakland matters to attend to after he opened his mail this morning. One request was from the Oakland Gas Company, opposing the bill granting Alameda and other towns the right to control gas works and other means of lighting. This will raise a fight from Alameda, as the bill referred to is the one introduced in behalf of that city.

Donald Campbell wrote requesting that everything possible be done in behalf of the bill granting State relief to private charitable organizations.

In connection with Oakland matters, Senator Stratton is, at the request of the California Cotton Mills, working against granting additional power to the State Prison Directors to manufacture any bags other than jute grain bags. There is no objection to the turning out at San Quentin of grain bags, as they mean cheap articles for the farmers, but there is strenuous opposition to allowing convict labor to compete on all other classes of goods as is proposed.

The State Library fight is as unsettled as ever, despite the Republican joint caucus on the subject held today. About twenty trustees were placed in nomination and then adjournment was taken to Tuesday next—the eve of the election.

HERE AND THERE.

Hugh Craig of Piedmont is here to look after some of the insurance bills. One of them affects the New Zealand as it calls on all foreign insurance corporations doing business here to keep $200,000 on deposit in the State.

Secretary Godchaux of the State Board of Health is in town. Mr. Godchaux served a term in the Assembly from San Francisco four years ago.

John Hunt, the veteran typo of Oakland, is working in the State Printing office. He is on the night shift.

Dave Williamson of the Report has abandoned his idea of breaking the record of Succi, the Italian faster. He started in yesterday afternoon to go the rest of the session without eating, but was tempted this morning with a couple of fried eggs brought to the Senate chamber by Cornelius Murphy for luncheon, and could not stand the ordeal.

The employment agencies will have another inning on Thursday evening at which time Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald's bill will be again considered in joint sesson.

State Librarian Mathews is grieving. Senator Withington's reform resolution by which bills can only be given out in limited channels cuts off the State Library altogether and there is no way of obtaining copies of the measures for the archives of the State.

Professor Pelton of Oakland has been urged by some friends to endeavor to have a bill passed appropriating money for him to write a history of the schools of California. The Professor can take the subject back fifty years, and as he has complete memoranda, the work would be historical as well as valuable. Furthermore it would be a neat way of conferring on the venerable professor the pension he deserves for establishing free schools in California.

The Oakland Merchants Exchange bill making it possible to garnishee the salaries of officials is on the high road to passage.

Senator Dickinson is a homeopath, so he tried to have the folowers of Hahnemann entitled to a department in the Affiliated Colleges. His amendment was voted down, though, by 22 to 10.

Senator Stratton's primary election law has been paid the honor of being selected as the representative Republican measure. It was given an unanimous vote and if the bill becomes a law

ANNUAL ✻ COST ✻ SALE

WE ARE NOT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

—But to encourage a January business we will sell our gold and silver wares, watches, diamonds, etc., **AT COST—for 30 days.** The original price marks are on every article and stock and therefore the public will promptly appreciate the big discounts.

STEFFANONI'S

Oakland's Leading Jewelry Establishment

N. W. Cor. 13th and Broadway.

A FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The Plan Proposed by the National Board of Trade.

The Proposed Composition of a New Commission on Money.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The National Board of Trade today adopted the report of Committee on banking laws. It was the opinion of the Committee that there should be established a consistent and deliberately planned financial system. The plan presented was briefly as follows:

"First, gold coin shall remain the standard money.

"Second, steps shall be taken to retire all United States notes in such a way as not to disturb business relations. National Banks shall be allowed to issue currency to the par value of bonds, the tax on circulation to be reduced and the banks to be allowed to issue currency based on assets, under such National supervision and restriction as will make it safe, elastic and redeemable in gold at the bank of issue and of the City of New York.

"Third, such banks of issue with a capital of $20,000 or more, shall be authorized to be established in towns and villages of not less than 3,000 population."

The committee on the subject of a money commission made a report in which Congress is asked to create a commission to consists of eleven persons to be appointed by the President, two of whom shall be selected from the Senate Committee on Finance and two from the House Banking and Currency Committee. Of the other seven members, two shall be bankers of recognized experience and ability, two agriculturists of prominence, two merchants or manufacturers of standing. The remaining members are to be selected on account of their recognized ability and learning in science and political economy. In no event, shall more than six members be of the same political party. It shall be the duty of this Commission to enter upon a thorough, comprehensive consideration of the banking affairs of the United States and laws relating therto. On or before January 1, 1898, they shall make a concise and exact report.

The commission shall frame a bill to carry their recommendations into effect. In case that Congress for any reason fails to cause the appointment of this commission the board shall approve the alternative plan of the Indianapolis convention to appoint such commission itself.

WARDE'S METHODS.

Why a Number of Little Ones Ran Away From Home.

Dime novels have turned the heads of several youths of West Oakland and during the past month several have followed the example of the heroes of yellow-backed books and have departed for parts unknown. Anxious parents have bewailed their losses and have offered rewards for any one giving any information concerning the missing youths.

These rewards have invariably been claimed by Albert Warde, a young fellow of 14 years, who lives at 983 Pine street. Suspicion was finally aroused concerning his knowledge, and on investigation it was clearly shown that Warde induced the boys to run away from home in order that he might obtain any rewards offered.

The first boy who ran away was Charlie Stewart, and Warde has not as yet divulged his whereabouts. He declares that he knows nothing about him, but it is generally believed that Warde is waiting for a bigger reward to be offered.

Albert Boschon of 1017 Fifth street was the next runaway. He is a school boy and only 12 years of age. His mother is in well to do circumstances and offered a large reward for any intelligence concerning the lad. Warde at once put in his appearance and said that he knew where the runaway fellow was.

Boschon, he said, was at a farm house between Vallejo and Napa doing chores for a farmer named French. A letter was addressed to Vallejo, but has not been answered as yet.

About a week ago young Crab, another West Oakland youth, disappeared in Warde's company and has not returned as yet.

Warde comes from respectable parents. He was sent to Whittier Reform School a year or so ago, and is now home on parole. He seems to be determined to lead a vagrant existence and to induce as many other boys as possible to join him.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

Exclusion of Foreigners Who Are Known to Be Illiterate.

West Point Cadets Will not Join the Washington Parade.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In accordance with a notice given on Monday, Danford, Republican, of Ohio, today called up the conference report on the immigration bill. An agreement was reached that a vote will be taken on the adoption of the report at 4:15 o'clock P. M.

Danford then made the opening argument in support of the report. As it passed the House, he said, the bill applied the educational test only to males. This test was now extended to females. This extension caused the principal antagonism to the adoption of the conference report on the ground that it would separate families. Husbands might be admissible and wives excluded or vice versa.

If the bill becomes a law, he said, its provisions would be well understood abroad by prospective immigrants, and few families would apply for admission who were not eligible. Steamship companies were obliged to return such. He drew a graphic picture of the over-crowding of the great centers of population, the great numbers of persons out of work and the constant necessity of relieving them from want and starvation. He drew attention to Castle's amendment designed to prevent "birds of passage" from crossing the Canadian border each spring and returning again in the fall. They took advantage of the high wages paid in the United States and paid no taxes and contributed nothing to the common wealth. He thought this bill less drastic than the one which passed the last House. In conclusion, he said the bill did not go as far as he would like it to go, because he believed the unemployed in this country today constituted the greatest danger to the Republic.

Bartholdt, Republican, of Missouri, followed in favor of the rejection of the report and of instructions to the conference to insist upon a certain modification of the bill. As one of the conferees, he said, he had refused to sign the report, because it would separate husband and wife, parent and child, and further because it not only excluded illiterates, but all those who could not read or write the language of their "native or resident land." Reason, not prejudice and passion, he trusted, would prevail in the consideration of this subject.

THE SENATE.

By Associated Press to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the Senate today Frye of Maine occupied the chair in the absence of the Vice President.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was taken up. Chandler endeavored to have the bill laid aside in order to proceed with the measure for the international monetary conference, but Pettigrew objected. Thereupon Chandler anounced that the monetary conference bill would be urged later and to its conclusion, he hoped.

A long discussion followed on the proposed amendment of the West Point appropriation bill providing that cadets shall attend the inauguration ceremony.

Proctor of Vermont argued that the law should be made permanent for the attendance of cadets at inaugurals.

Gray of Delaware opposed the amendment, saying that the visit would not be in line with a military education.

"I understand," interrupted Allen of Nebraska, "that the Senator from Delaware (Gray) gave his great influence to the electing of the Republican President, and why should he object now to bringing these young gentlemen to see the consummation of that event?"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate has rejected the proposition of West Point cadets to attend the inauguration ceremonies by a vote of yeas 20, nays 29.

The report on the immigration bill was adopted, 131 to 117.

Mrs. Davis' Trial.

The case of Mrs. R. B. Davis, the woman who tried to scare Detective Shorey by exhibiting a revolver when he went to arrest her, was, on motion of Colonel Garrity, continued this morning to January 29th.

Will Celebrate on the 19th.

Superintendent of Schools McClymonds has set apart Friday, February 19th, as the day for the public schools

AT THE LEGISLATURE

Assessor's Convention not Favored by the House.

A Number of Bills Are Passed Early by the Senate.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 27.—The Committee on Claims in the Assembly this morning reported back bill No. 491, providing for the holding of a convention of County Assessors and an appropriation therefor, and recommended that it be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Under suspension of the rules, the resolution by North of Alameda was adopted to the effect that 1,000 copies of each bill be printed daily.

The bill appropriating $75,000 to the State Printer was taken up on reconsideration. The Assembly refused to reconsider, and the bill was ordered engrossed and transmitted to the Governor.

THE SENATE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 27.—The Senate this morning passed the following bills: Amending the act to create a Police Court in San Francisco and fixing the term of office of the Judges; creating a commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the new sections of the Civil Code; providing for the setting aside of judgment of the Superior Court, and the rendition of a new judgment without a new trial.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

Fine Programme Arranged for the Display This Evening.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the Poultry Show at the Exposition Building tonight. It is as follows:

Orchestra.

Triple horizontal bars by the daring acrobats, D. L. Linsley and Bert Cotton of the Acme Club.

Mason and Durant, selections on guitar and banjo.

Orchestra.

University Quartette.

Daring trapeze act by Conlan and Turner, the Acme favorites.

Orchestra.

Wiggon and McDonald, Irish comedians.

Leandro Brothers, three, tumblers, gymnasts and acrobats.

Acrobats.

Orchestra.

Moore Given More Time.

The case against W. H. Moore, the old negro, who is charged with cruelty to animals, has been continued till February 1st. Moore was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Turned Into Clay.

Lady bought a $4 cooking stove, $8 bedroom set, at Reliance Furniture Company, 212 San Pablo, turned up Clay street happy.

BORN.

LEGAULT—In this city, January 27, 1897, to the wife of Alfred Legault, a daughter.

DIED.

NORDHAUSEN—In San Francisco, January 26, 1897, Charles C., beloved husband of Louise Nordhausen, father of Olga, Elsa, Carl and Fritz Nordhausen and son of Marie and the late Adolf Nordhausen, and brother of Mrs. G. F. Heeseman, a native of Oldenburg, Germany.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 1322 Adeline street. Interment, Mountain View Cemetery.

JENSEN—In this city, January 25, 1897, Hans Christian Jensen, a native of Germany, aged 34 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Schimmelpfennig's Hall, No. 764 East Twelfth street, January 28, 1897, at 1 P. M.

LAW—In this city, January 26, 1897, William L. Law, a native of Pennsylvania.

MILLIONS HAVE BEEN CURED

By Dr. Parker's Cough Cure. One dose stops a cough. Price 25c. For sale by all druggists.

Our Mother's Mush is made in Oakland.

C. W. Kinsey, Dealer in Fine New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, Etc.

"Modern" furniture bought or exchanged

TRIBUNE CLASSIFIED.

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One cent per word for one insertion.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.
Half a cent per word for one insertion.
One cent per word for three insertions.
Two cents per word for 6 insertions.
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W. E. DARGIE
President.
C. A. DOYLE, Advertising Manager.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

MRS. E. CHATMAN, caterer and decorator. 308 27th st., Oakland.

WANTED — Resident incorporators for gold mining. Address Aurum, Station D, San Francisco.

ATTORNEYS.

PHIL M. WALSH—Attorney-at-law, City Justices' Court Building, SE cor. Broadway and Eighth sts.

GEORGE W. LANGAN—Attorney and counselor-at-law, Livermore, Cal; practices in all courts.

BEN F. WOOLNER—Attorney and counselor-at-law and notary public. 1003½ Broadway, rooms 7 and 8.

CLINTON G. DODGE—Rooms 15 and 16, 906 Broadway.

FOX & GRAY—Attorneys-at-law, Pacific Mutual Building, entrance 6, fourth floor San Francisco.

FRICK & GOODCELL, Attorneys-at-Law, Blake & Moffitt building, rooms 49-52.

GEORGE E. DE GOLIA—967 Broadway, northeast cor. of Ninth street, Oakland, room 3, telephone No. 28.

JOHNSON & SHAW—Law office, 921 Broadway, rooms 2, 3 and 5.

MELVIN C. CHAPMAN—Attorney-at law, 967 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., rooms 3, 4 and 5.

SNOOK & CHURCH, Attorneys-at-law, room 3, district attorney's office, Court House.

NYE & KINSELL—Attorneys-at-law 861 Broadway.

R. M. FITZGERALD—Attorney-at-law, 864½ Broadway, rooms 1 and 2, Oakland.

SAMUEL BELL McKEE, JR.—Attorney-at-law, 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

THE GOLDEN GATE Furniture Store, 473 and 475 Eighth st., sells goods 25 per cent cheaper than any other store in Oakland.

FINE FURNITURE, piano, 400 volumes choice books for sale. Apply at 1137 Linden st.

FOR SALE—Furniture of all descriptions, at very low prices; easy terms. People's Furniture Store, 421 and 423 Sixth st., nr. Broadway.

WANTED—You to know that we are going to have a new store next to our old one. We are offering granite ware at manufacturers' prices; crockery, glassware, tinware, at your own price. H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Twelfth and Fourteenth sts., a purse containing some small change, two keys and papers of no value except to owner. Return to this office.

LOST—In Oakland, a large envelope containing mining stock; no value except to owner. Return to 465 Twelfth st. Reward.

LOST—A veteran jewel issued by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Return to 1181 East Twenty-second st. and receive reward.

LOST—Wendesday evening, January 20th, between Tenth and Washington sts. and Tenth and Market sts., one boxing glove. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to Rohan's coal yard, Fifth and Washington sts.

LOST — Under sized fox terrier bitch. Please notify 1167 Jackson st. and receive reward.

LOST—On Fourteenth st. between Filbert and Jefferson, a purse containing money. Reward if returned to 966 Fourteenth st.

LOST—Japanese pug, white, with black ears, female, Dec. 20th. Return to 929 San Pablo ave. and receive reward.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING to ladies suffering from irregularities and diseases peculiar to their sex; latest improved method of treatment; never fails; perfectly harmless; free from any bad effects; never makes them sick to make them well; travelers helped immediately; prices to suit the times; home in confinement. Dr. and Mrs. Davies, 14 McAllister st., next Hibernia Bank; consult free. French regulating pink pills, $2.

DRS. C. C. & G. W. O'DONNELL—Office and residence, 704 Washington st., near Kearny, and 765 Market st., San Francisco; office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.; particular attention paid to diseases of women and children.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FORTUNE TELLING, 25c; 519 16th st.; ladies only; hours 2 to 8 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.

GUARANTEED Life Readings by Rev. Dr. Howland by Astrology, Palmistry, and Spirit Power, $1.00; circles Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights, 25 cents. If you are sick come and be cured; no knife or poisons used. Office 1374 Seventh street, Oakland. Your whole Life read by Astrology by sending day of month born in; enclose $1 and stamp for answer.

MAGNETIC PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. P. HAWORTH, Brunswick Hotel, electro-magnetic and mental cure.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. DE BONIS, fashionable dressmaker and teacher; seamless waists a specialty. 917 Park way, near Clinton station, East Oakland.

MISS MORTON, dress and cloak maker; cloaks altered. 308 27th st., Oakland.

EDUCATIONAL.

SPANISH LESSONS — A twelve weeks' course; pupils prepared to go into Spanish countries. 1431 Filbert st.

ADULTS AND CHILDREN desiring individual instruction in the English branches call or address 512 Seventeenth Street, Oakland.

EDUCATION.

PRIVATE LESSONS at 342 Telegraph avenue, in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and a general English education, with writing; terms easy.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

GO TO ST. PAUL HOUSE, 826 Broadway, for cleanest rooms and beds; transients solicited. Mrs. L. E. Davis, prop.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; modern improvements; near local trains; also nice flat cheap. Apply 421 Sixth st.

NICELY furnished rooms for housekeeping; parlor and kitchen with one or two bedrooms; no children. Inquire at 1211 West st.

LARGE furnished alcove suite; also rooms for light housekeeping; convenient to San Pablo ave. cars. 861 Milton st., opposite Twenty-sixth.

PARDEE HOUSE, 1229 Broadway; housekeeping apartments on first floor; furnished or unfurnished.

THE LORNE, 562 Eighth st.; beautifully furnished sunny rooms, single and en suite; excellent table; terms moderate.

TWO furnished housekeeping rooms for rent. 635 Fourteenth.

ST. PAUL HOUSE, 836 Broadway, three doors from local train; nicely furnished rooms by day, week or month, at reasonable prices; transients solicited.

FOR RENT.— Three clean, sunny, furnished rooms; separate entrance; central; nice grounds; every convenience; nice home for two or three adults. 615 Fifteenth st.

FURNISHED ROOMS at Elworth House, 856 Washington. Transients solicited.

THE COLONIAL, a select family rooming house, Second and Broadway; pleasant sunny front rooms; $4 and $5 per month.

FOR RENT—One large sunny front bedroom, nicely furnished. Apply 664 Eighteenth st.

TRUNKS MOVED, 25c. 424 Tenth st.

FOR RENT—Three well furnished rooms for housekeeping; bath. Apply 1150 Seventh st., Adeline station.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.

PLEASANT HOME, near business center; sunny rooms, pleasant grounds and excellent table. 156 E. 12th st., cor. 3d ave.

TO LET—At 1168 Jackson st., pleasant, sunny rooms, with board.

TO LET—Room and Board in a private family at reasonable rates; five minutes walk from narrow gauge; references exchanged; address A. B. C., box 2, Tribune office.

BEST 20 cent meal in city; home cooking. Brunswick Hotel, Wash. and 9th sts.

IN OAKLAND—Board and rooms in a refined, elegant home at reasonable rates; broad gauge train within five minutes' walk; street cars close by; references exchanged. Address A. B., box 2, Tribune office, Eighth st.

PLEASANT HOME, near business center; sunny rooms, pleasant grounds and excellent table. 156 E. 12th st, cor 3d ave.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—Modern sunny nine room house, north side Nineteenth st., near San Pablo ave. Key 718 Seventeenth st.

FLATS TO RENT.

$6.00—Flat on San Pablo ave.; five rooms and bath.
$6.00—Cottage, Crawford ave.; six rooms. Apply 2306 San Pablo ave.

TO LET—Upper flat of five rooms and bath; stable; cheap. Inquire 920 Broadway, room 3.

FOR RENT—Lower flat, five rooms and bath, with all latest improvements. 834 Clay, near Seventh. Apply upstairs.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

"PAYS TEN PER CENT ON INVESTMENT"—Elegant new 8 room house, all modern improvements, lot 50x175, first class neighborhood, close to electric cars, near local train connecting with San Francisco; price $3,000, one-half cash, balance to suit; this property is now paying 10 per cent on $3,000.
FIELD REALTY CO., 1128 TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE, EAST OAKLAND. Tel. 706.

SMALL HOUSE of two rooms, all furnished for housekeeping; also lower flat of four rooms, for housekeeping. Apply at 843 Fallon st., Oak st. station.

COTTAGE FOR RENT—$11; five room cottage; high basement; sunny corner; electric cars pass door every ten minutes. Richard J. Montgomery, room 57, 906 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE of seven rooms and bath will be rented to a responsible party; rent $20 per month; near Broadway. Inquire at 953 Alice st. and get key.

FOR RENT—Cottage of five rooms and bath. 1563 Franklin. Rent $18. Key at 1373 Broadway.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a new two story house of seven rooms, with all the latest improvements, situated on E. 23d st. and 24th ave., commanding a fine view; rent moderate to a steady tenant; would also sell the furniture. Apply to Albert Schmidt, 620 E. 12th st., East Oakland.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

$3,000 WILL SECURE YOU a large new modern house of eight rooms, bath and laundry; lot 50x130; having fine view; street work complete; three blocks from electric cars, and easy walk to Broadway. Apply to J. S. Johnson, 463 Ninth street.

HALLS TO LET.

GRAND ARMY HALL to let. Apply 1116 Broadway.

OCULISTS.

HAYWARD G. THOMAS, M. D., Office Central Bank Building, Fourteenth and Broadway. Hours 10 to 4.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE for Oakland or San Francisco property, or for irrigation bonds, 1700 acres of first class pasture and farming land, unincumbered; several hundred acres of this land can be cultivated, and the soil very rich; a growth of large white oak timber on the land; would make an excellent hog or stock ranch; located about twenty miles from the town of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County, California. Address W. G. Taylor, P. O. Box 478, Oakland.

WANT TO TRADE Oakland property for Sacramento property. Address W., 1831 N st., Sacramento, Cal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—A fine meat market, including fixtures, which are all new; a good stand in the best part of Oakland. For particulars inquire at Cameron's Real Estate Office, No. 479 Ninth st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHILTZ MILWAUKEE BEER Depot, C. H. Kuoks, proprietor, 463 Twelfth st., Oakland; private entrance for ladies.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.

NEAT, refined girl, 16, wishes home with comfortably situated couple without children. Miss Rhine, station D, Twenty-third ave., East Oakland.

A COMPETENT Protestant woman with little girl wants a position as working housekeeper. Apply 843 Franklin st.

MRS. HAROLD'S EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 515 Eighth street, furnishes first-class help of all nationalities at short notice.

WANTED—German, American and Scandinavian girls for all kinds of housework; wages from $15 upwards. Apply to Mrs. Marvin, 1153 Washington Tel Red 2014.

A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a position as cook in private family. Call 553½ Seventh st., near Clay.

A COMPETENT WOMAN wants situation to do housework or cooking; small washing; does not want to go far from Oakland. 1565 Chestnut, bet. Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts.

EXPERIENCED GIRL wants place to do general housework or second work. Call at 692 Filbert street.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — Mrs. Cattell, 525 Eighth st., near Clay; German, Scandinavian, all nationalities; referenced cooks, nurses, second girls, coachmen, gardeners, etc. Tel. 32d-black.

CENTRAL Employment Office, 1219 Broadway, near Postoffice; we want your orders for male and female help.

WANTED—Position by young lady from East as letter or document copyist, governess, companion or nurse to elderly or invalid lady; good reader; references. 824 Twenty-eighth st., near San Pablo ave.

A WOMAN wants work by the day, washing, ironing or house cleaning. 845 Harrison st.

COMPETENT GIRL wishes situation in a private family; is a good cook and laundress; city or country. Call 829 Magnolia st.

WANTED—Your orders for male and female help of all kinds. Employment Bureau, 511 Thirteenth st., near Washington. Tel. Main 112.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—An able woman to assist in general work; small wages; good home. Apply north corner Sumner and Commerce sts. near Beulah Park.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ANY ONE wanting reliable Chinese help call at Employment Agency cor. Twelfth and Grove.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Hustlers. Something new and novel. Good money made. Salary and commission. Don't call unless you mean business. 1232 Broadway, Oakland.

WANTED — Respectable gentleman with large acquaintance in Oakland. M., box 2, Tribune.

DENTISTS.

DR. CHAS. P. EVERTS, Dentist, 26 Montgomery st., San Francisco, rooms 1-2-3; office hours 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

S. A. HACKETT, D. D. S., removed to 1168 Washington st., S. E. cor. of 14th.

J. M. DUNN, D. D. S., 1155 Broadway, rooms 27, 28, 29. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GROCERIES.

CRAFT & RUSSELL—Grocers; buy at home and save money. 552-554 East Twelfth, cor. Eleventh ave. Tel. 1011 main.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—An American cash register in good order, $40.00. Address Box 5, Fruitvale P. O., Cal.

BARGAIN — Well bred mare, with harness, cart and buggy, for sale cheap. Olney, Twenty-eighth st., near Twenty-first ave.

PANSY BLOSSOM—Some faces no need of disguising; our prices in household goods msut be leaders; they sway Oakland people. Patronize H. Schellhaas, the furniture dealer. 408 Eleventh st.

MUSICAL.

S. C. BALDWIN, teacher of banjo, mandolin and guitar; 4 lessons, 1 per week, $4; 8 lessons, 2 per week, $6; instruments furnished pupils free to take home. Studio, 1003½ Broadway, room 12.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

We are authorized by the owner to sell one of the following properties at a greatly reduced price:

Store and upper flat, with corner lot 100x145, situated on a good corner in Alameda, within one block of Park street and one block of the New City Hall; building covers 25 feet on corner; property worth $8000, reduced to $4500 for immediate sale. Make us an offer. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

Cottage five rooms and bath, on Twenty-second st. bet. Grove and Telegraph; lot 25x128; rented for $16 per month. Price reduced to $2600 for immediate sale. Terms $300 to $500 cash. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

Residence lot centrally located, size 50x150, within five blocks of Fourteenth and Franklin sts., for $52.50 per foot. All street work complete; surrounded by choice and new improvements; mortgage $2000 can remain; adjoining property held at $70 per foot. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

Boulevard Terrace, at Twenty-second and Webster sts., lot 50 to 80 feet frontage reduced to $60 per foot. Nothing on the Terrace less than $100 per foot. Street sewered, bituminized and sidewalks. One of the prettiest locations in Oakland for a home; nothing but fine residences permitted in the property; an exceptional opportunity to secure a choice site for a home. Price reduced to this figure only to secure an immediate sale. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

$16,000—Original cost $22,000; an elegant two story residence, almost new; a magnificent and finely appointed home, complete with all modern conveniences; large lot; location one of the best in the city, within a few blocks of the City Hall and central business portion of the city; one of the most desirable properties that we have offered for sale for some time. For permission to see the premises inquire at office. Immediate sale wanted. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

$5,000—An elegant two story residence, just completed, built specially for an Oakland resident who has decided to dispose of the property at actual cost. Contains ten rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; heated by furnace; electric appliances; modern plumbing; large lot 50x140; in very choice neighborhood near Telegraph ave. Extraordinary easy terms will be given to good party, as property is free and clear of all incumbrance and owner prefers selling in preference to renting. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st.

FROM LAKE TO THE BAY.

The New Electric Road Must Prove That It Is in Earnest.

Belief That It Is a Part of Projected Permanent Improvements.

All manner of conjectures are afloat regarding the purpose of the application for a street railroad franchise by J. J. Lamping, private secretary to Frederick E. Delger. The proposed route is from the west shore of Lake Merritt at Sixth and Fallon streets to a point about half a mile in the bay off the foot of Lincoln street.

A search of the records of the City Clerk's office shows that some years ago a franchise was granted to the Consolidated Company for a franchise from Sixteenth street out Peralta and Hollister streets to Emeryville. The work on this road was never begun and the time has long since lapsed when construction should have commenced under the terms of the franchise, and City Clerk Tompkins said this morning that the privilege has long since been forfeited and there is nothing to prevent anybody from applying for a franchise at this time. Should the promoters of the cross-town road decide to go out to Emeryville then there would be some motive apparent for their want of a franchise from the lake to the bay, but there is certainly no need of a competing road along the route asked in the charter. The main run westerly is along Tenth street, and when it is considered that there are roads on Eighth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets it can readily be seen that so far as appearances go there is no need of another one.

A member of the Council expressed some doubt regarding the good faith of the promoters today, and said that the applicants would have to give very satisfactory proof of their intention to build before the privilege would be granted. W. R. Davis, who is attorney for the promoters, says that the affair is bona fide and that there is ample capital with which to carry out the plan.

The franchise reads, "Out Lincoln to the westerly boundary line of the city." If carried out in accordance with the proposed terms, it will be necessary to build a pier, as Lincoln street ends about half a mile from the city boundary, which runs out into the bay at that point. This has given rise to a suggestion that a ferry project is part of the new plan.

Howard's Condition.

"Jack" Howard is still a prisoner in the County Jail, held for the murder of fifteen-year-old Anna Johnson and daily Hulda, the dead girl's sister visits the alleged murderer.

Howard's swetheart is a bicycle girl of the bloomer persuasion, and since the death of her sister has her apparel made in black, with black shoes, Alpine hat and stockings. To Howard she brings dilicacies and clean clothing and when permitted sits and talks with him in the corridor of the jail. Her sister's death seems to impress her but little and has no effect on her love for Howard.

Dr. Rader on Presbyterianism.

Rev. James Woodworth, secretary of the Presbyterian Union, has addressed an open letter to Rev. William Rader asking what denomination he referred to as subscuting to "infant damnation." In his answer Dr. Rader said: "I am sorry to say that the Presbyterian Church is meant. I do not mean to say that every Presbyterian believes such a horrible doctrine, but I do mean to say that every Presbyterian tacitly subscribes to the dogma when he becomes a member of a church that has not been able thus far to expurgate it from its confession of faith."

The Stewart Inventory.

James La Rue, Eugene Warren and D. F. Macy, appraisers of the estate of Euphenia Stewart, deceased, have filed their inventory showing the value of the property to be $4,427.50.

REAL ESTATE.

$1,750 will buy a neat cottage, containing five rooms and bath, situate on Adeline st. near Fourteenth st.; lot 25x100; easy terms if desired. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$2,750—A few hundred cash and balance at $25 per month; a perfect little cottage home, recently built and containing six rooms, bath and laundry; terraced lawn; lot 37½x100, in fine neighborhood near Telegraph ave.; reduced from $3,250. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$4,000—A modern two story house of seven rooms and bath on a choice northeast corner in East Oakland near the Judge Henshaw residence; lot 50x100. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$1,550—Reduced for quick sale; a furnished modern cottage of five rooms and bath, situate on sunny side of Fourth ave. near Clinton station, East Oakland. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

For Exchange, for good ranch property, clear or with small mortgage, near Pleasanton or Livermore, an elegant new residence on Fruitvale ave., finished in the latest modern style, handsomely frescoed; beautiful curly redwood finish; plate glass windows, etc.; lot 49x150; cash price $5,500; bank mortgage of $500. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$3,600—Modern one and one-half story cottage containing ten rooms and bath; situate on Thirty-second st. near Telegraph ave.; lot 50x140. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

$3,000—A modern cottage containing six rooms and bath; situate in Lorin on the Grove street electric line; corner lot 82x120; stable. William J. Dingee, 460 and 462 Eighth st.

"HELLO, OAKLAND."

The Council Will Clear the Way for Another Telephone Company.

A FRANCHISE TO BE REFUSED

But Another Asked for in Good Faith May Be Granted.

CANNOT FORFEIT THE CHECK.

The New Corporation Will Offer Better Inducements to the City.

The Commercial Telephone Company that applied for a franchise to carry on business in this city about a year ago has been notified that the ordinance granting the franchise will come up for final passage next Monday night.

The interest shown in this franchise, after more than a year of indifference is explained by the fact that another company is anxious to begin operations in this city but cannot do so, until the way is clear.

A week ago, the Council passed a resolution rescinding a resolution passed some time ago declaring forfeited the check for $5,000 deposited with the City Clerk as a guarantee of good faith. In its application for the franchise the company agreed to pay the costs of advertising and for a long time the ordinance was not brought up for final passage pending such payment. Finally, an attempt was made to force matters and the City Clerk was authorized to cash the check and pay the bills. This was not done as there was a legal objection, inasmuch as the Council had no power over the check until the franchise was finally awarded. The applicants made no move to have the ordinance finally passed and now the Council does not intend to leave the matter as a legacy to its successor so it has decided to take it up next Monday night.

It is known that the ordinance will be finally beaten, but this result is desired because another company is on the scene which is prepared to offer the city better terms and which will undoubtedly carry out its purpose and inaugurate a competing system.

Should the Council consider a second application for a francise while the first one is pending, a lawsuit would probably result and it is to avoid such a complication that the present action has been taken.

MEN OF CRIME.

A Number of Law-Breakers Appear in Court Before Judge Ogden.

Today was criminal day with Judge Ogden and a large coterie of assorted offenders were brought before the Court. The cock of the walk was "Lord" Cyril Athol, alias Harry Outridge. He was arrested some time ago on a complaint charging him with embezzling a horse and buggy belonging to the Pumyea stables and later an information was filed.

Still later, the matter was brought before the grand jury and for the same offense, an indictment was found. The prosecution this morning wanted to dismiss the information and proceed on the indictment. To this, Attorney Brearty objected and the matter went over for a week to submit authorities on the right of the prosecution to change the information for the indictment.

The Millers, John and Albert, were up for sentence for burglarizing the Arlington Hotel. Each was given three years in San Quentin.

Mike Burke, charged with robbery, was allowed to plead guilty to petty larceny and was given six months in the County Jail.

John Jennings charged with burglarizing the residence of H. S. Mason pleaded guilty and the matter went over until tomorrow for sentence.

BRAVE INSURGENTS.

They Yielded Their Lives in Defense of Wounded Comrades.

By Associated Press to the Tribune.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 27.—News from Weyler's advance column tells of a brief but sharp fight near El Jobo, west of Guines, in which Weyler's vanguard was forced back. A stronger column was pushed forward, and the insurgents driven back and a hospital that they were guarding destroyed, and all the wounded insurgents, twenty-three in number, two physicians and a female nurse killed. This hospital was guarded by 200 insurgents under Captain Moragain, the men being too sick to be moved. The insurgents knew their danger, but they determined to sell their lives dearly in defense of their sick and wounded brothers in arms. As one of the Weyler detachments came near the town they were ambushed and forced to retire, losing forty men and one captain. Reinforcements arrived, and they came an hour later and after a desperate fight were about to retire when another detachment of Spaniards, attracted by the firing, came up and drove the insurgents' rear force off in confusion. The two combined forces then swept the field of all opposition with a loss though of 100 men all told. They then set fire to the dwellings and hospital building, which were soon in flames. Few of the least wounded men were rescued, but nearly all perished in the flames.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had the arbitration treaty under consideration for an hour and a half today, but failed to reach a conclusion. The Committee adjourned to meet Saturday next, when it is hoped the Senate will not be in session and the Committee can give the entire day to the

There's only one Cottolene
The best cooking fat.
Cleanlier than lard and more healthful.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.
A handsomely illustrated Kitchen Calendar of unique design, for 1897, containing Three Hundred and Sixty-five Selected Recipes by the best known teachers of and writers on cookery. Will be sent on receipt of this advertisement and six cents in stamps.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

meeting today was attended by all the members. The discussion was very earnest. The necesity of guarding the treaty so as to prevent the encroachment, under any pretext whatever, upon the Monroe Doctrine, was again the principal topic, the especial point of controversy being the feasibility of preventing such encroachment by an amendment. The point was unsettled when the Committee adjourned, but the belief was expressed that a conclusion might be reached Saturday.

CHARITY OF ST. LOUIS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The headquarters and branches of the St. Louis Provident Association continue to be thronged by an unusually large number of destitute persons whose sufferings have been increased by the intesely cold weather of the past few days. As fast as possible, provisions, clothing and fuel are distributed. Contributions are being received and the police are active in ferreting out cases of destitution. The Salvation Army is preparing to care for a large number of sufferers.

CHICAGO'S NEEDY.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The temperature of Chicago registered two degrees below zero at 11 A. M., a drop of one degree since 3 A. M., when the highest point of the night was reached. The signal service states that the temperature will probably remain about the zero mark for the rest of the week. Fine snow is falling. The work of relieving the destitute is still being actively carried on and contributions of money, coal and provisions are pouring in. Warehouses for the distribution of supplies have been opened in various parts of the city to expedite the work.

KILLED IN A MINE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 27.—An explosion in the Smock mines of Hurst & Company last night killed two miners and injured seven, three of whom will die. The dead are Pete Houser and Charles McQuister. The injured are Andrew Honzobod, Michael Horanac, John Augustine, Michael Kennie, John Mitchell, John Gillis, William Gillis and son. Augustine, Kennie and Mitchell cannot recover. All the injured men were blasting coal. A large piece, undermined by dynamite, released a pocket of gas and an explosion was caused by the miners' open lamps.

Wreck of a Runaway Train.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne says:

No. 2, the east-bound overland flyer, due in this city at 1:35 this morning, was wrecked at Tie Siding, thirty miles west of Cheyenne, shortly after 1 o'clock. No. 1, the west-bound flyer, left Cheyenne thirty minutes late and had a meeting order with No. 2 at Tie Siding. A freight train was standing on the siding, and No. 2 could not clear, two cars, both Pullman sleepers, remaining on the main line. The west-bound train ran through the town and crashed into the two Pullmans, completely wrecking them and ditching the engine on No. 1. At this time it is not known whether any one was killed or not. Wrecking outfits left here at 2 o'clock for the scene of the wreck.

The Stock Market.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The stock market opened quiet but firm with industrials conspicious for fractional improvements. Rubber in particular was traded in and the ex-dividend advanced seven-eights.

The stock market displayed little feature aside from the renewed heaviness in the coalers during the firts hours of trading.

The bears raided Hocking Valley. Common stock reacted from 2 3-4 per cent to 7. Its general mortgage 5 per cent bonds fell 3 1-2 per cent to 68. The general list also gave way slightly. Silver 65, lead $3.90.

Revoked the Power.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay has become suddenly suspicious of the actions of her husband, James Lindsay, who is now in Texas and has sent a message which will prevent him from disposing of her property located there. Lindsay has been in the south for several months, and carried with him a power of attorney from his wife authorizing him to dispose of about $200,000 worth of property which belongs to her. Her husband's answers to her letters have not been satisfactory, so she wired a revocation of the power and sent instructions to attorneys to investigate the transactions of her husband.

Mail Boxes on Street Cars.

Secretary Webb N. Pearce of the Merchants Exchange has a plan for the collection of mail in large cities and this plan will be laid before the Postoffice Department at Washington. Mr. Pearce proposes to have a letter-box placed upon all cable, trolley and other street cars which run past the main postoffice. One man will be employed to empty these boxes as soon as the cars reach the office.

Lost a Jewel.

A. W. Grismore, past grand master and representative, I. O. O. F., lost last Saturday evening a valuable veteran jewel presented to him by the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The jewel is valued very highly as a souvenir. The finder is requested that it be returned to Mr. Grismore's residence, 1181 East Twenty-second street.

The Fearful Fusser.

Have you ever been a weary invalid and forced to go on a journey with a fussy companion? I pity you. I saw in a train the other day a specimen of this awful type. She had in her charge a girl of about nineteen, who looked as if she would like to lie down and die from sheer exhaustion. They were on their way to Lakewood. Ah, that fearful woman! How she tormented her patient! Is she too hot or too cold? Would she like to change places? To have another shawl, a scent bottle or something to eat or drink? If the victim closes her eyes she is supposed to be faint and promptly charged at with salts, her garments undone and veil removed before she can explain that she was dozing. She is overloaded with wraps or sits shivering among open windows in rapid alternation, according to the varying ideas of her persecutor. How different is the good traveler, who seems to have all sorts of necessaries neatly condensed into the smallest compass, and produces at the exact moment when it is required the amusing book with large clear print, the glass of wine accompanied by crisp, dainty biscuits, or the extra wrap which allows the weary one to enjoy the fresh air from the open window without risk. If she has a box it is just the height to make a restful footstool, and her roll of rugs is never so weighty she can not spare a hand to help her charge up or down steps. If any emergency should occur she decides the best course for herself without worrying anyone. Keys, tickets and passport are ready at hand, and she neither fusses herself nor fidgets the invalid, who can rest comfortably assured that everything will be arranged for her and she has only to husband her strength.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Settlement of a Chicken Case.

It was on Monday morning, when there was an unusually large docket, that a negro woman was arraigned for killing a neighbor's pet chicken with a rock. The owner of the fowl, another negro woman, was backed up by thirty-four witnesses; the defendant had twenty-six witnesses making a total of sixty. It was to be an all-day case, with an immense volume of tall swearing and contradicting testimony. The recorder looked weary and nonplussed. After the examination of a few witnesses, he suddenly called a halt and asked the plaintiff:

"How much was that chicken worth?"

"Jest thirty cents, jedge."

"Will you be satisfied if the chicken is paid for?"

"'Deed I will be, jedge."

"Say, look here, said Recorder Anderson, turning to me, "if you will pay for half of that chicken, I will pay for the other half."

The trade was made, the chicken was paid for, the case was dismissed, and everybody was fully satisfied, except the small army of witnesses, who were wildly anxious to tell "de truf 'bout dat chicken."—Atlanta Constitution.

For Coughs, Asthma and Throat Disorders "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual remedy. Sold only in boxes.

Stole Horses.

Two men stole four horses from Chinamen in Alameda last night. Three of the horses were found on the San Leandro road and officers are searching for the thieves.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

A POPULAR EXPRESS CO.

The accuracy, safety and promptness of the People's Express Company are attested by prominent merchants and by many others. This company checks baggage at your house to any point on the Southern Pacific system free of all charge. Telephone Main 2[illegible]. Office, N. E. Cor. Broadway and Ninth streets.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure you.

Our Mother's Mush is made in Oakland.

Bay City Flour—Purest.

COMMERCE STREET OPENING.—Street Superintendent's notice requiring payment of assessment.

Office of Superintendent of Streets, Oakland, January 27th, 1897.

In compliance with law, notice is hereby given that on Jan. 27, 1897, I received from the City Clerk of the City of Oakland, and the Clerk of the City Council of said city, a certified copy of the [illegible] written report, assessment, and plat accompanying the same, made by the Commissioners appointed by the City Council of the City of Oakland to assess benefits and damages, and have general supervision of the proposed work and improvement of the opening and widening of Commerce street in the City of Oakland, between the northern line of East 12th street and the southern line of East [illegible] street in said city; which said report, assessment, and plat were filed by said Commissioners in the office of the Clerk of said City Council Nov. 30th, 1896, and [illegible] upon, confirmed, approved and adopted (after notice given of day fixed for hearing upon said report), by said City Council, at a meeting thereof duly and regularly called for and held on Jan. [illegible], 1897, and that the assessment therein contained is now due and payable, and thirty days after said Jan. 27th, 1897, will be a lien upon all the property contained and described therein, as therein assessed, for its proportion of the cost of said improvement, as shown by said assessment.

Notice is also given that all sums levied and assessed in and by said assessment roll are due and payable immediately and that the payment of each of said sums respectively is to be made to me within thirty days from date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: thirty days from Jan. 27, 1897, and that all assessments not paid before the expiration of said thirty days will become and will be declared to be delinquent, and that thereafter the sum of five (5) per cent upon the amount of the delinquent assessment together with the cost of advertising each delinquent assessment, will be added thereto.

Dated Jan. 27, 1897.

M. K. [illegible]
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland, and Street Superintendent of the City of Oakland.

A good drink,
a pleasant lunch

Oakland Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY (Sunday excepted)

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E. KATZ, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Oakland—Ida Fuller's Vaudeville Co.
Baldwin—"Magda."
Columbia—"Devil's Auction."
Morosco's—"Orphans of New York."
Alcazar—"All the Comforts of Home."
Tivoli Opera House—"Maritana."
Orpheum—High Class Vaudeville.

UNION LABEL

WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 27, 1897.

The designation of Senator Sherman as Secretary of State has turned public attention to his book of "Recollections." Another change has occurred. The Senator who expressed such radical views about Cuba, has recently expressed more conservative ones. He is not in favor of territorial acquisitions. He does not want Cuba.

Henry Labouchare, M. P., the owner of the paper called Truth, says that he has spent £40,000 in defending vexatious libel suits. But this defence has done much to make his paper famous. The last case brought was because Truth had exposed the begging letters of a Mr. Brooks, who was in the habit of spending £5 a week for postage on begging letters. A charitable organization had already placed his name on the cautionary list, Truth won, and another imposter was shown up.

Some curious facts have been brought out in connection with the Theological Department of the University of Chicago. Recently a census of the creeds of all those in that Department was taken. The statistics, as shown by the reports handed in at the dean's office, are interesting and somewhat unexpected. The list follows: Baptists, 148; Presbyterians, 14; Methodists, 10; Congregationalists, 10; Seventh Day Adventists, 5; Independent Liberal, 1; United Brethren, 1; Roman Catholic, 1; Jewish, 1; Unitarian, 1. It is a fact worthy of a great University that there is no discimination as to creed.

The ordinance adopted by the City Council of Chicago fining every woman $2 who wears her hat in the theater, would not have been strictly enforced had it not been for the gallery gods who have taken up the cry and make every woman in the parquet take off her hat when she takes her seat. The Colorado Legislature is considering a bill imposing a penalty of $10 for the offence, and similar action is being taken by the City Council of Des Moines Iowa. But what shall be thought of women who persist in wearing their hats after all these plain intimations that the practice is offensive?

The election of Federal Senators during the present year includes Perkins who succeeds himself. Of those recently elected are Teller of Colorado; Vest, of Missouri; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Pritchard, of North Carolina, succeed themselves, and effect no change in the partisan complexion of the Senate. Penrose, Republican, succeeds Cameron, Silver Republican, from Pennsylvania, while Fairbanks, Republican succeeds Voorhees, Democrat, from Indiana; Platt, Republican, succeeds Hill, Democrat, from New York, and Mason, Republican, succeeds Palmer, Democrat, from Illinois. The result thus far shows a gain of two in the next Senate with the probability of a gain of one more.

A member of the Missouri Legislature has introduced a bill which provides that street railway companies must supply conductors with commutation tickets; that when a passenger fails to secure a seat in a car he must be carried for half fare, and that the conductor must give in return for the regular fare a ticket good for another ride provided it is also in a crowded car. These tickets are not to be good for seats, but a passenger can have a seat by giving up two of them. The companies are not to be compelled to furnish these tickets except when the cars are crowded and if they can provide seats for their passengers there is no rebate. A man who gives up his seat to some one else is not entitled to the half-fare rate, but the person to whom he offers the seat is compelled to take it or loses the rebate if she stands while there is a vacant seat in the car. St. Louis would get the benefit of this enactment whatever that might be. There might be justice in such a regulation, but it would be difficult to enforce the rule.

It appears that four of the National League base ball clubs lost money last year. A contributor to the Philadelphia Ledger gives an estimate of the cost of one of these clubs: Manager's salary, $2,500; eighteen players at an average salary of $2,000, $36,000; ground keeper, assistant ground keeper, ticket takers, attendants, etc., $5,000; ground rent, $2,000; interest on investment of grand stand, clubhouse and other improvements, $2,500; bats, balls, uniforms and other paraphernalia, $2,500; assessment by League to pay umpires' salaries and other expenses, $4,500; rail road fares, taking an average of fifteen men and manager complete circuit twice ayear, making total mileage of about 12,000 miles, $3,000; sleeping car berths, $1,000; hotels, $5,000; carriage hire to convey to grounds from hotel and return, $2,500. These items alone make something like $70,000. This is a conservative estimate, and does not include a thousand and one incidentals,

Syndicates and Railroads.

It is now reasonably certain that the Government will sell its interest in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. There never has been any strong probability that the Government would operate these roads. If no bids could be obtained, that might have been necessary as a tendency expedient. But a syndicate has already been formed to buy the Union Pacific Railroad, or rather the Government's interest in it, and is ready to pay $45,000,000 for it. This transfer clears up the Government lien. It may be that a much larger sum may be offered.

Now, considering the advantages which the Government has enjoyed these many years in the way of transportation facilities, there will be no great sacrifice on its part. The character of the road will not be greatly changed. The Government Directors will drop out; and they have been for the most part mere figure heads. The road will in other respects, be operated as before. It will be a part of a great Continental line. It will make little difference that the branch lines have passed into other hands. They will all be feeders just as they have been from the beginning.

What is about to occur as to the Union Pacific, will probably occur as to the Central Pacific. The Government lien will be foreclosed and that interest will be sold for whatever it will bring. There will be a syndicate of some kind which will bid for the interest. In all probability, that syndicate will include many of the persons now interested in the road, and perhaps all of them. What this syndicate will offer may be the highest price that the Government can get. It can afford to offer more than any more remote party, because it would have the great advantage of the control of a Western terminal, including the ferry franchises and the depot concessions in San Francisco.

Now it would be a low estimate to place the value of these franchises at $10,000,000. They are probably worth much more in connection with the main road. The syndicate representing substantially the present rail road company, would have this immense advantage. It would be able to bid on the property, with this reserve of ten millions or more which the Government could not touch. That we take it, is about the present situation. There will be no Government ownership. The best bid will be accepted, even if it is not more than half of the Government claim.

When the transfer has been made, the relation of one road to the other will probably be found so close as to amount to a unification for practical purposes. The great Continental Railroad will be operated, so far as the public can see, very much as before. Just where the money is to come from to satisfy the Government is not a matter of chief concern. A short time ago it was not known to outside parties, that any syndictate or combination would be ready to offer in advance $45,000,000 for the Government interest in the Union Pacific. But a syndicate is on hand with the money, and it is a fair inference that there is much more back of it. The syndicate that will probably make the best bid for the Central Pacific is in the back ground, and is not just now courting public observation.

For a Bankrupt Law.

The Torrey Bankrupt Bill has been before Congress for several years. It was passed by the House of the Fifty-first Congress, and reported favorably by the Senate committee. It has been reported favorably by a committee of the House at the present session, and by a minority committee of the Senate. No bankrupt bill introduced in Congress has ever had such a general endorsement by Boards of Trade and the business community generally. In California, among other endorsements have been the following:

Board of Trade of San Francisco.
Chamber of Commerce, Eureka.
Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.
Citizens of Haywards (petition).
Citizens of Los Angeles (petition).
Citizens of Oakland (petition).
Citizens of San Francisco (four petions).
Los Angeles Board of Trade.
Oakland Board of Trade.
San Francisco, Oakland and Haywards business and professional men (petition).
Vallejo Board of Trade.

The provisions of the bill are well known. For some reason Congress has been slow to enact a bankrupt law. The law that was repealed some years ago failed to give satisfaction. It was a cumbersome and clumsy law, and its execution was attended with great expense. The Torrey bill avoids these defects. A general bankrupt law has long been wanted. The wonder is that there should be any opposition to the Torrey bill now pending in Congress. It is probably that, or no general bankrupt law for many years to come.

The Public Voice for Arbitration.

In Queen Victoria's speech on the opening of Parliament, she refers to the treaty of arbitration as something which had been concluded. That is the inference of the European press. It is only in this country that there is any question about this conclusion. Outside of Congress there is some solicitude lest there should be some untoward result.

The arbitration treaty does not directly touch the Monroe Doctrine, although it indirectly supports it. It could not do more because the Monroe Doctrine is not a law, but a sentiment. Neither does the arbitration treaty touch the question of a Nicaragua Canal, because up to this time, the Government has acquired no well defined rights to construct a canal. There was an old Government concession which according to a recent showing, could never be the basis for any governmental construction.

These questions, while they do not come within the letter of the treaty, fall so within its spirit that any generous interpretation would satisfy all reasonable claims. Yet these are the two points which seem to loom up in the minds of some who are to have prominence in the next Administration, and who want to put the finishing touches on the Treaty.

The West Point instructors have re-

tion since the inauguration of General Grant, and it is held that their presence on that occasion was particularly fitting, in view of General Grant's connection with the Academy and his military career. The Cadets at that time, however, suffered no little inconvenience from exposure to the weather, from late hours, and a general relaxation of the discipline to which they they are inured. Many complaints were made on the poorness of the work of the men when it was resumed on their return.

Who Can Stand Before His Cold?

Only about four months ago, there were long records of sunstrokes in the Mississippi Valley, and as far east as New York and Boston. The sun was smiting its victims with its dreadful heat. Now comes the contrasting record of cold, freezing people on the streets, and bringing great suffering to the poor. The cold wave has extended all over the country east of the Rocky Mountains. It has not been felt in California. There were warnings from the weather office that there would be freezing weather. In the great fruit belts of the State no degree of cold has been recorded that would injure the citrus crops now ripe for the market, or the buds and blossoms for fruitage next season. January has been a warm sunny month. The absence of rain has contributed to bring the fields into the best condition for cultivation. It has been a month of seed time for the coming harvest.

THE USE OF WAR DOGS.

It is said that our War Department is seriously considering the training of dogs for army use. Abroad these animals have long been used and found to be of great value. They are as carefully drilled as the soldiers. They are the best carriers of messages in the field and are useful in communicating between posts and pickets. They do excellent work in hunting up missing men. Poodles, shepherd dogs and bird dogs are the best breeds for this sort of work. The breed must be of pure quality—a mongrel cur can never be trained. Poodles, when young, are the cleverest dogs for this work, but when they get old they lose their interest and refuse to work.

* * *

The bird dogs, taken all around, are the best war dogs. They soon lose their inclination for hunting, with proper training, and take up their military duties with eagerness. The training of a dog battalion is supervised by an officer who selects assistants from among the corporals and privates. The business of training has been reduced to a perfect system. There is a complete course of canine pedagogy, with lessons as carefully arranged as a child's grammar course. The dog's intelligence is developed step by step. The Germans consider the efficiency of their war dogs of such importance that an immense amount of labor is spent in training them. One important thing they are taught is to growl and not bark when a stranger approaches at night. An animal that can be counted on to give the sentry the alarm without raising a disturbance is very valuable.

* * *

The war dog wears a metal collar bearing the name of the company to which he is attached. He carries a small canvas pouch closed by a buckle or button, and this, with a chain for fastening him when it is desirable to do so, forms the whole of his equipment. The dog soon learns that he is carrying something in the pouch and can be taught to go two miles, deliver the message and return. He is taught to take the shortest route, swimming when necessary. The hard test is to teach the dog he is to obey others besides his trainer and master. When this fact is instilled in his mind he is perfect, so far as he can go.

* * *

A notable feature of the war dog's education is the searching for missing men. He is taught to search the woods and brush and as soon as he has found a man to stay with him and bark until his master comes up. War dogs are kept with great care. Their kennels are thoroughly cleaned every twenty-four hours, their metal feed vessels scrubbed daily, and in Germany a special fund is set aside to buy their food.

EDITORIAL PITH.

Miss Susan B. Anthony declared in a recent interview that a law should be passed compelling every husband to give half his earnings to his wife. Miss Anthony evidently thinks that men ought to have as much of their earnings as their wives.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Debs says all men have an inherent right to work. It cannot be denied, however, that a good many men also have an inherent disinclination to exercise that right.—New York Press.

The man who undertook to smuggle seventeen monkeys and a porcupine into New York came to grief, but he can find a field for his talents in trying to arrange the terms of future fusion between Populists and Popocrats.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A New York paper predicts that to-be Senator Platt of that State will quarrel with the McKinley administration if he shall not be allowed to give out all the offices. That may be, but he will not resign again should he fail to control the patronage in the expectation of vindication by re-election.—Indianapolis Journal.

Senator Frye's attempt to restore the cat o' nine tails as a means of disciplining sailors of the merchant marine has stirred up such a vigorous opposition that it is safe to wager that the cat will not come back.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The New York Sun, which is so fond of making fun of other newspapers, indulged in a skit upon a rural poet who sang the praises of the city of Red Oak and the valley of Nishnabotna, both of which the Sun locates in Georgia. The American Encyclopedia, of which Mr. Charles A. Dana was one of the editors, says they are in Iowa, and the Encyclopedia is right.—Chicago Chronicle.

Hon. Joseph Choate should take courage, for seven is a lucky number. He received seven votes in the caucus. Jacob served seven years for Rachel, there were seven fat kine and seven lean kine, there are seven days in the week, there were seven churches in Asia and there were seven golden candlesticks. John saw seven stars and seven lamps burning before the throne, and the book he saw had seven seals. He heard seven angels blow-

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

J. C. Marvel who for fifty years has been the postmaster of Rehobeth, R. I., has resigned.

A Paris lawyer ran after and overtook a thief who had snatched a watch chain from the lawyer's companion, a young actress, and was amazed to discover that the culprit was a client whose acquittal he had secured for a similar offense committed a few months before.

Sir Francis Drake's last male descendant died at the age of 89, at the Bristol almshouse, of which he had been an inmate for many years. His father fought at Trafalgar.

C. P. Villiers, "father of the House of Commons," who has just celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, has represented Wolverhampton uninterruptedly for sixty-two years.

The pet aversion of the Empress of Austria is bathrooms. So set is her majesty in this antipathy that she positively refuses to take her morning splash in the same room two mornings in succession. She always bathes in a transportable tin tub, which she orders to be wheeled into her bedroom, breakfast room or study, just as the freak takes her. Another of Elizabeth's eccentricities is her mourning. Since the death of her son she has not worn a vestige of white about her person. Underwear, night-dresses—everything, must be black. In this matter she completely distances Queen Victoria, who for years was the champion royal mourner of Europe.

VERSELETS.

"Some men are born to lead," he said,
"Like Lincoln, Grant and Sherman;"
"Why, yes," she cried, "there's Uncle Fred,
"He leads most every German."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * *

It Wouldn't.—
O for a thousand tongues to sing
If doing this would craze
The girl upstairs with the mandolin
Who plays, and plays, and plays.
—New York Town Talk.

* * *

Surrenders.—
The lawyer, with all his learning,
Throws up the sponge with grace
When called on to hold up his end
'Gainst a tough old Schweitzer case.
—Philadelphia North American.

* * *

Two Seasons.—
Last winter hand in hand they skimmed
The frozen lake on gleaming skates;
Then nothing love's horizon dimmed,
Or marred their happy fates.

Now on the shore he mournful stands,
As, robed in costly fur,
She glideth past in other hands;
He cuts no ice with her.
—Detroit Free Press.

* * *

A gloomy Fancy.—
Methought a great wind swept across the earth,
And all the toilers perished. Then I saw
Pale terror blanch the rosy face of mirth,
And careless eyes grew full of fear and awe,
The sounds of pleasure ceased; the laughing song
On folly's lip changed to an angry curse;
A nameless horror siezed the idle throng,
And death and ruin filled the universe.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Sun.

SPICE.

Kitson—Ah, there is a lovely girl, Miss Lulu. Her face is her fortune.

Catesby—Um! She must have made an assignment lately.—Philadelphia North American.

Freddy—What is an egotist, papa?

Papa—An egotist, my son, is a man who reads a dialect story out loud.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

He—So you have ambitions?

She—Yes, decidedly. I want to solve some important problem.

"Well, you just study out how to bring up a family on $15 a week and we'll get married."—Life.

"Temporary quarters subject to change without notice," remarked the impecunious chap as he pocketed his last two 25-cent pieces.—Detroit Free Press.

Riotous Realism—"I painted a winter scene the other day that was so true to nature that the thermometer in my studio fell 20 degrees." "Humph! That's nothing. I painted a portrait of old Brown last year that was so lifelike that I had to shave it regularly."—Harper's Bazar.

"Lawyers are a good deal like baseball players, after all."

"How so?"

"The ones that can't make a hit are put on the bench."—Detroit News.

The philosopher who said "love is blind" possibly obtained the impression from noting that lovers never seem to care for have the parlor gas burning.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

First Amateur—There is such a difficult scene in the second act.

Second Amateur—What is it?

First Amateur—The hero tells me that he never loved until he met me, and I have to look as if I believed him.—Tit-Bits.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Does the man want the postoffice?"

"No; the man frequently stated before election that he had no hope of reward. He was working for the good of the country."

"Why does the man circulate a petition?"

"To get signatures."

"Is it to raise money for some charitable purpose?"

"No; it is a petition praying that he be appointed postmaster."

"But he does not want the postoffice?"

"No, he does not want the postoffice, but he has learned that it is likely to fall into unworthy hands unless he takes it, and his patriotism comes once more to the rescue of the country."—Chicago Journal.

The Blonde—I wonder if I shall ever live to be 100?

The Brunette—Not if you remain 2 much longer.—Tit-Bits.

FACING THE STORMS.

Buffet, winds, and blow around me!—
Though storms roar, and snows have bound me
In their clinging arms,—
Firm I stand, unmoved as mountains,
Power within, from God's own fountains,
Guards me 'gainst all harms.

Fate may in disasters drown me,
Failure's thorn alone may crown me,—
Sweet I find such pains.
Even then God's love enfolds me,
And my native strength upholds me:
Manhood still remains.
CHARLES FLEISCHER.
—Boston Transcript.

THE PHILOSOPHER.

I hear his childish prattle all the day long,
And fondly dwell upon his cooing song,
Until within my heart there seems to steal
A dewy freshness I would fain conceal.
I think upon the wisdom of the schools,
Of all earth's endless lore and sophist's rules;
But, when my brain is worn in learning's chase,
I read life's wisdom in my baby's face.
MARY ELEANOR SHAFER.

NOTES AND EXCERPTS.

There are some entertaining pictures of Washington life seventy years ago in Stratford Canning's diary and letters. "My predecessor," he writes, "had greatly the advantage over me in his collection of good stories. I record one of the mto serve as a pattern of the rest. He was Sir Charles Bagot, a man of very attractive manners, intelligent, witty and kind. An American minister and his wife dining with him one day, he heard Lady Bagot, who was at some distance, say rather quickly: 'My dear Mrs. S—, what can you be doing?' The salad bowl had been offered to Mrs. S—, and her arm was lost in it up to the elbow. Her reply was prompt: 'Only rollicking for an onion, my lady.' "

At the present rate of production over $800,000,000 of fresh gold will come from the mines before another presidential election is held. The Pops should be cautious about calling a gold dollar a 200 cent dollar.

While the growth of France is almost stationary that of Germany goes on steadily. The German empire now has a population of 52,500,000, a gain in five years of nearly 3,000,000. It would be wise in France to give more attention to the merits of arbitrationo.

Colonel T. W. Higginson, writing in the February Atlantic, says: "James Russell Lowell's brother-in-law, when on a tour with Frederick Douglass at the West, was entertained at a house where there was but one spare bed. To some apologies by the hostess the ever ready and imperial Douglass answered with superb dignity: 'Do not apologize, madam; I have not the slightest prejudice against color."

Prince Troubetzkoy, the young Russian painter who married Amelia Rives a few months ago, spends his time between London, Paris and New York. He painted several portraits for the famous English "Book of Beauty;" and Gladstone, Lord Dufferin, and George Meredith have also been among his sitters. He stands over six feet two in his stockings, is a fine athlete, and is now in his thirty-second year. He is half an American, his mother having been Miss Winan, of New York.

Some criticism was aroused in Maryland some years ago by the appointment of a woman—Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers—as the State librarian. But she has justified the appointment by the admirable way in which she has fulfilled the duties of the office. "Her success," says the Baltimore American, "is another proof of the fact that in work of this kind a woman can prove herself fully as capable as a man. Her year's work is to her credit, and proves that no error was made by the Governor when he named her for the office.

The town assessors of New Haven have put Yale university on the list for 400,782 as liable to taxation. The university has heretofore returned only $58,916. A long legal battle will probably grow out of this action.

Venus is the earth's nearest planetary neighbor, and on that account is an interesting subject. Her greatest distance from the sun is 67,500,000 miles and her least 66,787,000, which makes her orbit nearly circular. At times, when she gets between us and the sun, she is only 4,000,000 miles away. At another time (when the planet is beyond the sun in a straight line from us) she is 162,000,000 miles from us. Venus is 7,700 miles in diameter, which makes her volume 92 per cent that of the earth. On the earth falling bodies travel 16.09 feet the first second; on Venus, only 13.5 feet. Venus receives twice the light and heat that the earth does, and her year is only 224 days and a fraction in length.—St. Louis Republican.

The Lucky New York Young Man.

From the New York Sun.

The popularity of "Dutch treat"

with amazement and then with admiration of the Dutch treat clubs, and after reconsidering their engagements decided that they would find time to be active members in such an organization. The novelty of accompanying a young lady who paid her way to the theater and later to supper offered a new sensation that was alluring. The success of several of thes clubs last year has warranted the organization of many more this year.

"It is a delightful sensation," said a young man who had just joined a Dutch treat club. We propose to have six theater parties together, and each man is assessed simply the price of his theater ticket and supper. Now, could anything be arranged with more skill? Of course, they had no difficulty in getting enough men. Membership in such a club is a means of saving money aside from the other attractions that it offers. When you count in a chaperon and a carriage, and a little supper later, to say nothing of a few flowers, you will find that it costs the average man more to take a young lady to the theater once than to subscribe to all six of the entertainments of this Dutch treat club."

In William Winter's "Gray Days and Gold" the famous dramatic critic and poet gives his recollections of Wordsworth. As Winter was a mere child when he saw the poet, these recollections are more or less vague, but one incident that is recalled is certainly interesting. Mr. Winter says: "Once I was sent to the garden by Mrs. Wordsworth to call him to supper. He had a long, horse-like face. I don't think I liked him. I said: 'Your wife wants you.' He looked down at me and he answered: 'My boy, you should say Mrs. Wordsworth and not "your wife."' I looked up at him and I replied: 'She is your wife, isn't she?' Whereupon he said no more." Judging from this it is not probable that the poet liked the boy any better than the boy liked the poet. The incident goes to show that the enfant terrible is by no means a product of late years.

Two or three mornings after the arrival of a new butler the mistress of the house took the opportunity of asking the cook how she liked her fellow servant. The report was an excellent one. "In fact, ma'am," said the cook, "the servants' hall is quite a different place now." Not unnatrally the mistress pressed for further particulars. "Well, he talks so clevery," said the cook. "Last night, for instance, he explained things to us for an hour and a half." "Explained things—what things?" said the mistress, now really interested. "Well," was the reply, "he was telling us how we were all descended from Mr. Darwin."—Westminister Gazette.

It may or may not be looking far into the future to suggest, as is frequently done, that some day the popular choice for President and Vice-President may be defeated by the Electoral College. The men who met yesterday in the several states and elected William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart to those offices had a perfect constitutional right to elect William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson or any other two men on whom they might have agreed. It is something to the credit of the much deprecated system of American politics that no such action has ever been apprehended; but its possibility exists, and if the corruption of machine politics goes much further, it may become an alarming one. Meanwhile, however, the behavior of the Electoral College, dealing as it does with the highest prize in the game of politics, and with nothing to restrain it but honor, will afford a pretty good test of the country's political morality. So long as the Electoral College is not only incorruptible, but above suspicion, national politics cannot be hopelessly bad.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use the old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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ROME AND LIBERTY.

What Does Human Freedom Owe to the Catholic Church?

LECTURE BY REV. R. F. COYLE.

How Savonarola Was Treated When He Defied the Pope.

LUTHER A KING AMONG MEN.

Rapid Review of Some of the Religious Persecutions of History.

Half a dozen silken American flags, a stand of evergreens and a few white lilies were the simple decorations of the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in which Dr. Coyle gave his lecture on "What Liberty Owes to Rome" last night. The organist played a prelude and the speaker entered unannounced.

His discourse was not long; he was frequently interrupted by applause and yet finished shortly after 9 o'clock. The church was well filled with people.

When Dr. Coyle had finished a vote of thanks was tendered him by those present.

The doctor spoke as follows:

The Lecture.

"Ladies and gentlemen:—The Roman Catholic has as much right to his religion as I have to mine, and no more. His conscientious scruples I respect; his faith is his own, a thing too sacred for me or any man to make light of. But there is a very distinct difference between the man and the organization with which he is connected. I do not consider that a man attacks me when he arraigns my denomination. The citizen is not the government; the common sailor is not the commander of the ship, and is not held responsible for its logs or freight or voyage.

"I am not here tonight to indulge in personalities, or to call in question the integrity of individuals. From first to last I must be understood as dealing with the Papacy as a system, or an institution, and not with those who belong to the rank and file of the Romish church. If my words cut, it will be with the keen edge of truth and not because of any personal malice toward my fellow men who differ from me in religious faith.

"The belief is strong in us that Protestantism has cut something of a figure in the world as the friend and advocate of Liberty. Either we have read, or we have heard, that if not the author of Liberty, it created the atmosphere in which Liberty has flourished. Unless we have been altogether deceived, from the very edge of the Dark Ages,—in field and forum, in pulpit and professor's chair in Church and state, Protestantism has been Liberty's unceasing and undaunted champion. Its children have poured out their blood like water to keep Liberty's banners in the sky. Wherever it has found its way freedom and prosperity have followed. Look around the world, —go over the map of the globe,—pick out the bright spots, and see if without exception they are not lit up by Protestantism.

"Is this fact or fiction? Are we, sons and daughters of Puritan, and Huguenot, and Covenanter, inheritors of mere chaff, which the orators of Rome can blow away, or have we had bequeathed to us something as solid as the Rock of Ages—something that will endure as long as our rivers run down to the sea? If, as we are told, Protestantism is a fraud, and its thrilling history a tissue of falsehoods, does it not seem strange that the only countries fit to live in tonight,—countries whose free air Catholics love to breathe and to which they flock like doves to their windows,—are countries built upon Protestant principles? Why is it that Roman Catholic emigrants from Europe so persistently avoid settling in Mexico and Guatemala, and the States of South America, if Romanism is such a friend of Liberty and human rights? —for in those countries Popery is everywhere. These emigrants want the best they can find, but is it not a little remarkable that they should seek for it in Protestant nations? If they love the Pope, and love to be controlled by the papal hierarchy, and to be under papal institutions, why on earth do they not go to Brazil, and Central America, and Mexico, and give us a rest here in the United States? The answer is not far to seek. It is because they want the liberty, and the civilization, and the enlightenment which Protestantism has made.

"In asking you to consider with me tonight 'What Liberty Owes to Rome', I shall have to deal with the facts of history. No attempt will be made to whitewash Protestantism. It does not need any whitewash, for it is not worm eaten. Protestantism is not infallible, and it has never blasphemed God by any such monstrous claim. It has made mistakes. It has sometimes been intolerant and narrow and bigoted, and its emancipation has not fully come yet. It has burned, and killed and persecuted. It has had its fanatics and blood-thirsty advocates, and he is no friend of Protestantism who fills its flaws and cracks and ugly places with putty, and then varnishes them over to make it look sound and beautiful.

SPIRIT OF PROTESTANTISM.

"Let in the light,—all the light possible, no matter what black and vile things it may reveal. Cover up nothing; open your schools; open your institutions; open your histories to the sunlight of truth and the inspection of the world—that is the spirit of Protestantism. It makes no apologies for its bigotries and thumb-screws. It is ashamed of them. It hangs its head as it reads the story. But after the very worst has been said, after every damaging item has been brought out into the light, there is still left a tremendous balance against the Papacy. Protestant persecution is white in comparison. The contrast is like that of a wax taper to a Chicago conflagration. Its extremists and fanatics Protestantism has never exalted and never set in a niche of glory. Rather it has put upon their shields the bar—sinister and marked them as the bastards of reform.

"Not so with the Papacy. Its bloodiest and cruelist is has crowned and lifted up to universal veneration. Yonder in those immortal days when liberty was struggling to the birth, it was the fashion of Rome to canonize her dead sinners and stone the living saints of Protestantism.

"In dealing with our subject, it makes very little difference where we cut the ledge. We shall find the same kind of ore all along the range,—from Italy to Scotland, and, on the American continent, from Chili to Alaska, wherever Rome has set her foot. 'Those who talk about the Catholic Church not being a friend of liberty,' said the speaker at the Macdonough Theater a few weeks ago, 'should read the records of her first fifteen hundred years.' That is what we have been doing, and we have found, as we always found before, some green spots here and there, an occasional oasis in the desert; but on the whole, the reading has only served to strengthen our conviction that Rome has always been the enemy of liberty, both civil and religious. And now for the proof.

"In the matter of examining the record, let us begin in the country of the Vatican and try this Papal river nearest its source. Up in the Piedmontese Alps dwelt a thrifty, peace-loving people called the Waldenses. Breathing the mountain air, they felt in their breasts the throbbings of liberty. They began the study of the bible for themselves. Laymen went so far as to read the word of God to one another. They held meetings in the streets, in private houses, and in the fields. That was their only crime, and what did Rome do? She showed her love of Liberty by bringing the powers of the Inquisition to bear upon them. Their right to worship God in their own way was forbidden.

"But they were made of heroic stuff, those Waldenses, and the mandates of the Papacy they refused to obey. They continued to search the scriptures and to lift their hearts to the Almighty without asking direction or permission from priest or pope. Then the usual method was resorted to. The dogs of persecution were let loose. They were hunted like wild beasts. Men, women and children were put to the sword. Their valleys ran with blood, and faithful Catholics were enjoined by the Third Lateran Council 'to confiscate their goods, reduce them to slavery, and to put to death all who are unwilling to be converted.' This was Rome in the Twelfth Century when she had everything her own way.

"Now let us advance two hundred years or so and see how far she has improved. In this same land of the Vatican there was a preacher in Florence, a statesman-priest by the name of Savonarola. Everywhere around him he saw tyranny and corruption. Vice masqueraded in the name of religion. The Christian name had become a reproach and a scandal. This great-souled man could be silent no longer. He spoke out. He shook St. Marks and the city with the thunders of his eloquence. He started waves of indignation that broke up against the papal throne. A Republican before his time, he believed in the people. Florence he won over and determined to keep that one spot 'for free air, free thought and righteous speech.'

"And what came of it? He is summoned to Rome, and with that mighty manhood that was in him, he decides that his business is in Florence and not in Rome. Then the Pope sends a representative to Florence, and, ladies and gentlemen, the interview of that representative with Savonorola was one of the greatest hours in the history of liberty. The legate talks and talks, and argues, and offers to this splendid spirit a Cardinal's red cap if only he will submit to the Pope; but, wasted and worn, he stands up in all his kingly greatness and says, 'Tell the Pope that I will have no red cap, but a red hat dyed with my blood—the red hat of martyrdom.'

A CHILD OF LIBERTY.

"For that kind of a man Rome has no use, and so this child of liberty, this lover of freedom, this castigator of mitred hypocrisy, this champion of the people's rights, is hurried off to the stake and the flames.

"Pass now into Germany. I strike it about the middle of the twelfth century, at a time when Rome is everywhere in the saddle, and kings and princes are mere lackeys in attendance. There is a quarrel between Pope Alexander III and the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. It seems that there is also a rival Pope called Victor IV, and both of them are of course infallible. The German Emperor leads an army over into Lombardy; is forbidden by Alexander III to press his conquest farther and refuses to obey. The Emperor calls a council to meet at Pavia, before which he summons the Popes to appear in order that it may be decided to which of them the tiara rightfully belongs. Alexander treats the summons with contempt and proceeds to anathematize and excommunicate Barbarossa. He declares that 'the power of the Popes is superior to that of princes'—a doctrine as firmly held by the Papacy today as it was then.

"The council decides in favor of Victor, but Alexander is not to be put down. By hook and by crook, he gets back to Rome, takes possession of the papal chair, and is soon master of the situation. Frederick Barbarossa is compelled to submit and to beg for absolution and forgiveness. He comes into the presence of the Pope, lays aside his imperial mantle, and kneels on both knees with his breast on the earth. Then Alexander advances, places his foot upon the king's neck, while in loud tones the Cardinals thunder forth, 'Thou shalt tread upon the cockatrice and crush the lion and the dragon.' Frederick cries out 'Pontiff, this prediction was made of St. Peter, and not of thee.' 'Thou liest,' replies Alexander, 'it is written of the apostle and me.' And, bearing all the weight of his body on the neck of the king, he compels him to be silent.

"The following day the degraded Emperor of Germany kisses the feet of Alexander, and, on foot, leads his horse by the bridle as he returns from solemn mass to the pontifical palace. And yet, the speaker at the Macdonough Theater declared the other night that while 'she,' that is, Rome, 'had supreme despotism on the part of the Papacy, that brought on the Reformation. Rome claimed to be the custodian of conscience; the sole interpreter of Scripture; the arbiter of human destiny; the controller of States; and sought by rack and gibet and inquistion to enforce her claims. Dissenters had no rights which Romanists were bound to respect. The most sacred promises made to heretics might be broken without sin. John Huss and Jerome of Prague were burned at the stake because they dared to think and to search for truth on their own account.

"And when Luther, king of all the reformers, 'unsubduable granite,' as Carlyle calls him,—Luther, who stands out so white and magnificent against the black background of papal hatred, —when Luther dared to break loose from the tether of Rome and lift his voice and pen for liberty, you know what a commotion it produced. All Popedom began to rage because this rugged and dauntless monk had the courage to say that his soul was his own, and his conscience his own, and the Bible his own, and feared not to talk back at Leo X. 'If there is infallibility anywhere,' said he, 'it is in the Word of God and not in the Pope.' Such freedom will not do. Accordingly Luther is summoned to the Vatican. The Elector Frederick is commanded to deliver up this 'child of the devil' to the papal legate. The ninety-five theses are nailed to the church door of Wittenberg, and then comes as a counterblast the Pope's bull of excommunication. In this bull Luther is characterized as 'the boar out of the wood' and 'the wild beast of the field,' that has broken into the vineyard of the Lord, and the aid of St. Peter, St. Paul, and all the rest of the saints is invoked against him.

LUTHER A KING OF MEN.

"His books are condemned and sentenced to the flames. If Luther does not repent he and all his followers shall be cut off as withered branches, and withered branches are, of course, disposed of by fire. It was so that Rome laid liberty under obligation in Germany. All her ingenuity was used to kill it, and to put out its beacon fires, and to cut off every hand that dared to hold its torch in the air. But in Luther she found her match and more than her match. That 'unsubduable granite' will not drift with the papal stream. There he stands, a king of men, and no Pope will ever put his foot on Luther's neck. He, too, can build a fire, and in that fire he burns the Pope's bull,—the boldest, bravest, most significant act of those epochal times. It was the signal fire of liberty whose light has fallen upon these Western shores, and if the American people ever allow it to go out or die down into the gray ashes of indifference, they will deserve to have the papal foot upon their necks, and become bridle holders to the man on the Tiber. In the light of that fire Protestant nations have marched up to greatness and glory, and if they do not want to go into eclipse, if they want to stay on the heights, where the sun of freedom is shining, they must keep that fire burning.

"On, now, to the Dutch Netherlands and see how the balance against Rome grows and piles up. A more thrilling story history does not contain. It recounts the agony of a small country fighting for independence, for freedom, for humanity, against the richest and most powerful Empire on earth,—mighty Spain against feeble half-submerged Holland. I take up the history at the point where the infamous Duke of Alva marches into the low countries to be Captain-General by appointment of Phillip II. His business there is to force the Spanish Inquisition upon the people; to root out heresy; to put a clamp upon free thought; to chain the Netherlands to the chair of St. Peter, and govern them by foreigners living in the other end of Europe, and all this in obedience to the Pope, and in the interests of 'the most holy faith.'

"For resisting this programme, for standing up like men for their civil and religious rights, the best soldiers in the world are let loose upon them and the awful tragedy begins. Butchery and slaughter everywhere. Let me quote—'Hanging, beheading, quartering and burning human beings were the ordinary occupations of a thousand laborers * * * The land was crowded with gibets. The trees by the wayside were loaded with corpses. * * * The very atmosphere was impregnated with the awful odors of the grave,' and much more to the same effect.

"How those brave Hollanders fought! How they sold their estates and household goods; how they starved and suffered and died at Antwerp and Leyden, and Zutphen and Haarlem, preferring to subsist on hempseed and dog flesh and hides of oxen and horses rather than surrender! How they broke down the dykes and let in the wild sea to help them beat back the usurping Spaniard; how their women defended the walls with sword and matchlock, and repaired the breaches with spade and pickaxe, and how they sallied out again and again against the foe; how over the ramparts of Leyden, from its immortal defenders, went the defiant shout, ringing down into the ears of the minions of the Papacy, 'ye call us rat-eaters and dog eaters, and 'tis true. So long then as ye hear a dog bark or a cat mew within our walls, know that Leyden still holds out. Nay, when all save ourselves have perished, we wil devour our left arms, leaving our right to defend our wives, our liberty, our religion! Should God, in His justice, doom us to destruction, hope not even then to take the town, for when the last hour comes, we will fire our houses and die together —anything, everything before submission to tyranny and anti-Christ!' There spoke Protestantism.

"How those brave Hollanders fought for freedom history will never forget to tell, and if you and I ever forget to read the story and to prize the heritage which has come to us from their heroism, we shall be recreant to a most sacred trust and deserve nothing better than to forfeit the liberties purchased for us by the blood and agony of the world's noblest and best.

"The struggle went on in the Netherlands. The cruel drama became more tragical, and never did the curtain fall until William, Prince of Orange, was shot in his own house by the hired Jesuitical assassin of Phillip II. Balthazer Gerard. Another large item to show how much liberty owes to Rome.

"And now we cross the Rhine into France. There is a people there called the Huguenots. For imbibing the principles of the Reformation and presuming to seek for freedom, they fall under the displeasure of the Papacy. Because they want their own schools and churches, and synods, they are denounced and hated. To put them down injustice follows injustice, and outrage follows outrage. They are watched, persecuted, calumniated. Seconded by his dear son, Phillip II of Spain, the Pope instigates the most violent proceedings. The passions of the people are inflamed against them. They can stand it no longer, and, like the Hollanders, determine to take the field in their own defense. There are a few years of alternating victory and defeat and then comes the appalling climax. Under the machinations of the clever but forever infamous Catherine de Medicis and the Duke of Guise it is arranged to rid France of the Huguenots at one fell stroke.

In with the new—out with the old—baking

A NIGHT OF BUSINESS

Merchants' Exchange Brings Up Several Interesting Subjects.

THE WAGES OF OFFICIALS.

Views as to Whether They Ought to Be at All Garnisheed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Cost of More Illuminating Material on Public Thoroughfares.

The directors of the Merchants' Exchange held a meeting last night, at which there was a large attendance of members.

The following communication was read:

"Webb N. Pearce, Esq., Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, Oakland.—Dear Sir:—Yours of January 9th has been duly received, together with enclosed copy of bill. I have carefully considered the bill sent me, and a similar bill introduced by Mr. Leavitt has been discussed in the Committee on Code Revision. We unanimously came to the conclusion that it was unwise to subject the salaries of public officers to attachment for the reason that the public are interested in having their officials secure in their salaries so that they may efficiently perform their duties. The remedy of creditors is to refuse credit to those who will not pay.

Yours truly, JAMES WAYMIRE."

Several members thought the legislative officer ought to explain how credit could be refused to a man who had always previously paid bills.

George L Fish then introduced the following:

"Resolved, That the communication from Judge Waymire be received and placed on file; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Merchants' Exchange does not believe the reason given by Judge Waymire to be founded on equity and justice; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Merchants' Exchange believes it to be the duty of the Legislative body to so make the laws of the State that they will protect mercantile interests from the acts of dishonest officials as well as from private citizens."

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

Fred Sinclair moved that a copy of the request and of the resolutions be sent to every member of the State Legislature, every newspaper, and every organization of merchants in the State in order that pressure may be brought to bear to carry the proposed bill.

The motion was carried after being amended by a motion to send a copy to Judge Waymire.

The Chairman introduced the following which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, Senator F. S. Stratton has introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the codes in regard to the garnishment of official's salaries at the request of this Exchange and has worked faithfully to get the same approved by the Judiciary Committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Merchants' Exchange be and they are hereby tendered to Senator F. S. Stratton for his efforts in behalf of the bill providing for the garnishment of the salaries of public officials who fail to pay their honest debts."

The following Committee on Lighting Broadway and Washington streets was appointed. W. V. Witcher, D. C. Brown, Gilbert B. Daniels, Theodore Gier, H. D. Cushing and Fred Becker.

Secretary Pearce said that Mr. Britton of the Oakland Gas, Light and Heat Company had said that to properly light the streets sixteen or eighteen arc lights would be needed in addition to those already provided by the city authorities. Each light would cost $10 a month and pay for six months in advance would have to be guaranteed. The lights would be placed 140 feet apart at the intersection of streets and once between intersections. This would cost about $1,000. No action will be taken until the next meeting of the Exchange.

The Chairman said the Committee could probably raise that amount in the coming week.

It was decided to sign a petition to the State Legislature asking for an appropriation of $12,400 to be devoted to the cultivation of fibrous plants by the Experimental Department of the State University.

The committee which was appointed to request the Board of Supervisors to purchase several copies of "Facts and Figures of Alameda County" to be distributed in the East, report that the result of their request was not entirely satisfactory. It was decided that this committee should confer with the committee from the Board of Trade, appointed for the same object, in order to unite efforts in obtaining support from the Supervisors.

H. Hensler, Reardon & Hillhouse, and the manufacturer of Patton Coffee and proprietor of the Tamale Parlor were received into the membership of the Exchange.

The meeting adjourned for one week.

COMMON PLAIN FOOD.

It Is Best for Children or Adults.

Natural grains, meat and fruit will make good blood if the digestive machinery of the body is not interfered with.

The blood when first made goes into the arteries and is of a bright red color. After it has been used some in supplying the body, it is carried into the veins and is there a dark red or purple color. Blood contains the elements to nourish and build up the body, such as iron, soda, lime, albumen, etc., etc.

When the powers of the stomach and the bowels are reduced by lack of vitality or by putting coffee and tea into the stomach, the processes which nature goes through with to change the food into rich, red blood are seriously interfered with.

If a man could see what a "wet blanket" he put over his hard working friend, the stomach, by putting in coffee, whiskey or tobacco, when it was honestly toiling away to do its work well, he would never repeat the outrage and injustice. It is like striking your friend a vicious blow when he is delving away for you with might and main. Don't do it. One feels more respect for himself when he acts the man and permits no form of abuse to strangle and spoil the beautiful work being done for him in the human body. No sort of fun on earth is equal to the fun of being thoroughly well.

If one wants a pungent, piquant, hot drink for breakfast, lunch or dinner, it can be had in Postum, the health coffee. It is made wholly of grains by the Postum Cereal Company (Limited) of Battle Creek, Michigan. It can be truly said, "it makes red blood." It brews the deep seal brown color of Mocha; it creams to the rich golden brown of Java, and has an aroma and taste that makes a man thankful that someone has at last made a combination of the grains that gives such a delicious hot drink that one can readily leave off the coffee which has been hurting more than one likes to think of.

Medicines are poor crutches. The only safety is to use food and drink that the Creator intended for man, and

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

John F. Logan, a prominent attorney of Portland, Oregon, and a former Oakland boy and Reliance man, is in this city renewing old acquaintanceships.

Professor Bradley of the State University will speak tonight in the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church on "Christian Education."

George Brand, Jr., of this city is visiting in Stockton.

Miss Abbott of 826 Magnolia street is dangerously ill. Her recovery is extremely doubtful.

Mrs. W. F. Pierce gives a reception this afternoon at her home, 1389 Harrison street.

Mrs. Henry Robson returned to her home in Hollister last Saturday, after having spent a month with relatives in Fresno and this city.

Miss Olio Beemis, a student at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, is at present visiting relatives at Sacramento.

Miss Kittie Thomas has returned to Alameda after a pleasant visit with relatives at Jackson, Tuolumne County.

William Johns has returned to Alameda, after spending a month at his mines in Mariposa and Tuolumne County.

George H. Mastick has returned from Santa Cruz, where he has been spending a week fishing.

The marriage of Miss Madeline Rosseter, daughter of the late John Rosseter of 900 Grand street, Alameda, to Mr. John Drumm of Oakland, has been set for a week following Easter. Mr. Drumm is a lawyer in practice in San Francisco.

Miss Belle Meyer will be married at the residence of her parents on Fulton street, South Berkeley, this evening to Mr. Frank Thompson of Vallejo. The newly-wedded couple expect to make their home in Vallejo.

Lecture by Scientists

An important meeting of the trustees of the California Academy of Sciences will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Academy Building, San Francisco, Saturday evening. The following papers will be presented: "Recent Developments in Astronomical Photography, Illustrated by lantern slides, by Mr. Charles B. Hill; "Some Notes on the Next Total Solar Eclipse, with Lantern Slide Illustrations," by Mr. Chas. Burckhalter.

"Planetary Phenomena for March and April, 1897," by Professor M. McNeill, of Lake Forest.

"List of Earthquakes in California, 1896," by Mr. C. D. Perinne, of Mount Hamilton; "Some Luminous Appearances in the Sky," by Mr. W. H. Monck, of Dublin.

A Technicality Saved Him.

If the clause in the penal code which says, "A wife may not testify against her husband other than to an act of criminal violence, except with his consent" Fred W. Pietz of Livermore owes his liberty. Pietz has two wives living, but the only testimony that could be offered against him was that of Mrs. Pietz No. 1, and, as that was inadmissable as evidence, Judge Lawrence was compelled to let him go. Pietz married the second time while a divorce suit of his first wife was pending and a decree has never been entered. An attempt will be made to find Rev. Steinback of San Francisco, who it is alleged, married Pietz and his first wife.

Cut of a Dollar.

The engineers on the race track special train, which runs from the mole to Emeryville, have had a cut of $1 a day made in their salaries.

YOURLUNCH IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Montgomery Street Coffee and Lunch House, 426 Montgomery street, H. H. Hjul, proprietor, makes a specialty of fresh eggs, pure milk and cream, best coffee, tea and chocolate. Separate department for ladies.

Lehnhardt Has 'Em Again!

As usual for the coming holidays, the most appropriate present for any one, old or young, is a box or fancy basket filled with delicious candies. Lehnhardt on Broadway has all the very latest novelties. His confections are all his own make, and are absolutely pure and wholesome, and don't cost any more than others charge for inferior goods.

Popular Fred Bouquet has succeeded his equally popular brother Joe as proprietor of the ever popular Galindo Hotel bar, where the best of wines, liquors and cigars are always to be had.

Keep Warm, Sleep Comfortable.

We have just received sixty pair white blankets, all new, fresh from the mills; installment houses sell 'em for ten dollars, our price just half, well worth $7.50. Four bales of comforters, at prices to suit. We are having our annual sale. See our parlor and bedroom suits for sale or exchange. Choice line cook stoves and ranges. H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh st.

Mother's Mush is a breakfast delight.

Mother's Mush for the children.

H. L. SIMMS,

Oakland News Depot. Stationery, paper covered books, periodicals and papers in English, German and Danish, 470 Seventh street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK

—OF OUR—

Great ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

To close out Woolen Dress Goods still further reductions will be made.

To close out our Jackets, Capes and Fur garments no reasonable offer will be refused.

Made up Silk Waists, Skirts and Suits at a great sacrifice.

Remnants of Silks and Velvets closed out regardless of cost.

All Woolen Shawls, Fascinators and Woolen Hosiery at half their value.

Umbrellas and Gossamers must be sold before stock-taking.

Special attractions will be offered in every department.

The crowds which have been visiting our establishment during the last two weeks are a significant factor in proving that low prices will move any amount of goods in a short space of time. We are compelled to sacrifice all sorts of merchandise to make room which we must have for our spring goods.

Our Clearance Sale Will Close February 1st.

ABRAHAMSON BROS.

S. E. COR. WASHINGTON & 13th STS.

RED BLOOD produced, LOSS OF VITALITY remedied by

St. Hubert Tonic Port

A natural restorative of wonderful power

I can recommend it highly as a restorative C. CUSHING, M. D., 636 Sutter, S. F.	*I have found it very useful.* A. S. LARKEY, M. D., Oakland
The result has been very satisfactory indeed. O. O. BURGESS, M. D., 320 Geary, S. F.	*Find it useful in many debilitated conditions.* GEO. H. PALMER, M. D., 606 Sutter, S. F.
I highly recommend it to the medical profession. E. WINDELE, M. D., 30 Post, S. F.	*Use it in my own family and recommend it to others.* E. W. HILGARD, State University, Berkeley
It worked like a charm. H. B. WRIGHT, M. D. 332 O'Farrell, S. F.	More potent as a restorative than ordinary port. Took diplomas of honor and gold medals, Columbian and Atlanta Expositions.

It is the natural product of a Spanish grape, grown on ferrous soil, which, by a careful and scientific process of manufacture, gives to it wonderful life-preserving and health-giving power.

Price, per quart bottle—$1.25; smaller size, 75c.

Tell your dealer you must have St. Hubert Tonic Port and accept nothing else.

LONDON, BREMEN, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAN FRANCISCO

Pacific States Office, Room 12, Flood Bldg, S. F.

WE HAVE MOVED!

SO HAVE OUR PRICES!

FOR INSTANCE— Chamber Sets... $15

Tapestry Parlor Sets (spring edge) $20

Metropolitan Furniture Co. 1110 BROADWAY Tel. 8102—Red.

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FOUR FLOORS OF FURNITURE FANCIES.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Persons Desirous of Having Garbage Removed Will Address

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476 TENTH ST. TELEPHONE MAIN 108

OLD SCANDINAVIAN DAIRY

PURE SWEET MILK and CREAM Delivered Twice Daily.

Send Orders to P O Box 632, East Oakland S. NIELSEN, Propr.

LADIES

Your meat expenditure is an important item and can be reduced. The best quality of meats at the very lowest possible prices is what you want. Call and judge for yourself of the quality of our meats, at the

RENOWN MARKET

T. BARNETT, Proprietor

417 Thirteenth St, near Broadway.

One of the Most Modern Markets on the Pacific Coast.

BEST COAL OIL

PURITY AND SAFETY GUARANTEED

80c per 5-gallon Can

—Delivered all over Oakland

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P. J. O'CONNOR—MERCHANT TAILOR

For many years head cutter for M. J. Keller

38 years' experience in the art of cutting.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. No. 48 SAN PABLO AVENUE Opposite City Hall.

The Oakland Paving Co With the benefit of twenty years' experience in quarry, the rock from which is the hardest, toughest and most durable yet used for macadamizing in this State, will execute municipal and private contracts for all branches of such work, and will continue to fill orders for the shipment of its rock to other cities. Office—Rooms 321-322 Central Bank Building, Oakland, Cal.

PARDEE WILL CONTEST.

The Defendant Places on File an Answer to the Complaint.

DENIAL OF ALL THE CHARGES.

Reference to the Inharmony at the Old Family Homestead.

THE NAPA ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Denial That the Character of the Widow Was Ever Assailed.

The defense in the Pardee will contest filed its answers this afternoon. One of these, put in by E. B. Mastick, and Timothy Guy Phelps, is a formal denial of all of the allegations charging George C. Pardee with influencing his father's mind in regard to the character of Mrs. Emily Pardee or in regard to the disposition of the Pardee fortune.

Dr. Pardee's answer is on the same line. In it he sets up but little affirmative matter.

Among other things he says: "They admit that said contestant (Mrs. E. S. Pardee) and the said E. H. Pardee with the exception of the brief period in the year 1883, lived happily together from the time of her marriage down to the month of April, 1896; that the said E. H. Pardee had a great affection for the contestant, and that the contestant appeared to have for the said E. H. Pardee.

"But in that behalf these defendants allege that about the 18th day of April, 1896, violent dissensions arose between the said contestant and the said E. H. Pardee, and that they became greatly hostile to each other, and the said contestant sought a separation from the said E. H. Pardee and employed lawyers to coerce him into making a division of his property between them; that about the month of July, 1896, the said dissensions and differences were, to a certain extent reconciled and thereafter and down to the death of the said E. H. Pardee the said parties lived together with a greater measure of harmony."

Again in paragraph twenty-one, Dr. Pardee refers to this unhappy time when the marital relations were strained. He alleges "that between the 18th day of April, 1896, and the 1st day of July, 1896, the said E. H. Pardee stated to the said George C. Pardee that he intended not to leave any property whatsoever to said contestant; whereupon the said George C. Pardee remonstrated with the said E. H. Pardee and strongly urged upon him that he should leave a just and ample provision for said contestant and that the unfriendly relations existing between them should not induce him to diminish in any way the amount of the testamentary provision which he should make for the contestant; that the said suggestions were the only suggestions ever made either directly or indirectly, concerning the disposition of his property."

In regard to the anonymous letter which Mrs. Pardee alleges had been received by the Doctor E. H. Pardee while she and he were at a Napa County health resort and which caused a change in her husbands conduct toward her, the answer admits the existence of the letter but denies that the message had the effect of making the husband of the contestant "insanely jealous or at all jealous or suspicious."

The allegation that the mind of Dr. E. H. Pardee was ever in so weak a condition as to be easily deluded, deceived, influenced or controlled, is denied.

The remainder of the answer is one of specific denial. Dr. George Pardee asserts that he did not attempt to prejudice his father against his step-mother or half-sister and denies, upon information and belief that his father was ever jealous of his wife or accused her of intimacy with other men or ever believed her to be other than a faithful wife.

One more reference is made to the time between April and July 1896 which is as follows:

"They deny that the said George C. Pardee on or about the 20th day of April 1896 or at any time falsely or fraudulently or at all represented to the said E. H. Pardee or induced him to believe that the said contestant was an unworthy woman or wife or that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows or marital obligations or that she was holding criminal relations with one King or with any person or that he ever made to E. H. Pardee any pretense representation or statement upon that subject.

George H. Mastick and A. A. Moore appear as the attorneys of record for the defense in the case.

HUMANE WORK.

Result of the Visit of Mrs Prescott to the Capital,

Mrs. Lydia Prescott, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was a State delegate to the State meeting at Sacramento of delegates from this society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The assemblage was called for the purposes of petitioning the State Legislature to change certain laws relating to the Humane Societies' work.

Mrs. Prescott took a prominent part in the work and was one of the most earnest opponents of the proposed bill which would give the S. P. C. C. the privilege of appointing badge deputies. Mrs. Prescott believed that as all officials were ex-officio deputies of the society, no badge deputies were needed.

Mrs. Prescott was not in harmony with the bill intended to restrict children from attending music halls, etc., unless in company with parents or guardians. She opposed it on the grounds that it would prevent children from attending innocent amusements.

The assemblage formed a permanent organization, electing C. B. Holbrook president. A convention will be held in San Francisco in April.

ROME AND LIBERTY.

(Continued from page 5.)

that he shall be safe, and he comes, little dreaming that he is coming to his death. At midnight the tocsin of murder sounds. The butchery commences, and Admiral Coligny, brave, honest, sincere and able, is among the first to fall. Murder runs grim and wild through the city of Paris. Says Dr. Lord: 'The streets flowed with blood. The dead rained from the windows. The Seine became purple.' For seven days and nights the slaughter rages, and according to the sober testimony of history, at least 60,000 Protestants were slain in that stupendous massacre. And now, mark you, when the news reaches Rome there is boundless jubilation. Cannon thunder, the capital is illuminated, flags are flung to the breeze, medals are struck to commemorate the deed, a day of public thanksgiving is set apart, a bull is sent out promising 'extraordinary indulgences to all who should pray Heaven and the saints to bless Charles IX and his devout butchers' and the Holy Father marches to the great church of St. Louis and offers up a solemn Te Deum for this colossal murder of 60,000 Protestants!

"For awhile the Huguenots are staggered by the shock of this enormous crime, awful beyond conception or parallel; but, by and by, they rally, get their feet again and continue the fight for their liberties. Under the dashing leadership of Henry of Navarre they become hopeful, and then just as they begin to see a little light in the cloud, he apostatizes goes back into the bosom of Rome and they are discouraged, for they loved and trusted him. First he becomes a turncoat to save his life, and second, to win a crown. But at heart he is always friendly to the Huguenots, and in 1598 signs the Edict of Nantes, which guarantees religious liberty to the Protestants. This victory, however, is short lived. For leaning too much towards liberty and Protestantism, Henry of Navarre is assassinated in the streets of Paris by the Jesuit, Francis Ravaillac, in 1610. Then a Pharaoh comes to the throne who knows not Joseph. Louis XIV, educated by the Jesuites, filled to the brim with the spirit of the Papacy, undoes everything, and turns the wheels of progress backward. All the Huguenots have gained in their heroic struggle is lost, and more,—The Edict of Nantes is revoked, their liberties taken away, and their rights ruthlessly trampled upon. From first to last 800,000 of them perish and the remnant become exiles in England, America and Holland. Thus Rome literally wipes them out of France, and runs liberty still further in her debt. When France played a ready second to the Papacy in that dreadful chapter, it was the biggest mistake she ever made, and she paid for it in the avenging scourge and bloody horrors of the Revolution.

"But it is time to cross the channel to see how much liberty owes to Rome in Great Britain. I can only touch the history on a page or two. The Magna Charta is acknowledged to be the corner stone of popular government as it exists today. The liberties of Great Britain and America are founded upon it. It marks the uprising of the people against tyranny and oppression. The lecturer was right when he said in his Macdonough Theater address that the Magna Carta was extorted from King John by the Roman Catholic barons, but he forgot to tell his audience that for this demand of liberty those barons were promptly excommunicated by Pope Innocent III and King John released from all obligation to keep the oath which he had solemnly made. I wonder why the lecturer overlooked, or so dexterously skipped this significant fact. It shows that the English people got Magna Charta not by favor of the Pope, but in defiance of him. Yet, in the face of it, we are told by Romish orators that we are indebted to the Papacy for this splendid charter of human rights.

BLOODY MARY ON THE THRONE.

"Three centuries after King John we find Bloody Mary on the throne of England. How liberty flourished under this facile and flexible daughter of the Papacy is a familiar story. I simply refer to it to refresh your memories. Protestants were watched, spies were set upon their tracks, a system of espionage was formed which sought to find out the secrets of every household, and all the low cunning and devilish deceit afterwards carried to such perfection by the Jesuits, were resorted to. It was under this Queen that the fires of Smithfield were kindled, and Cranmer and Ridley and Latimer were put to death for their faith; and so another item was added to the long account of liberty's indebtedness to Rome. Bloody Mary died, and her half sister, the great 'Queen Bess,' accedes to the throne. How Popery hates her and thunders against her makes a thrilling chapter in the history of the world. She is called 'Jezebel the Accursed,' and something must be done to hurl her from power. She refuses to take her orders from the Vatican, an offense which cannot be pardoned. Accordingly a most infamous and gigantic scheme is concocted. Pope Sixtus V and Philip II and the Prince of Parma get their heads together in the interests of liberty. A truly Papal plan is decided upon. England is to be invaded. All Catholics are summoned to a holy war against the infidel. The Pontiff hurls his spiritual weapons. A bull of excommunication against Elizabeth is published. But bulls do not count for as much now as they did before Luther built that fire.

"In all the ports of Spain and Portugal the sound of the hammer is heard. Ships are being built by scores and hundreds. Rome is going to make a supreme stroke for liberty. But 'Queen Bess' is not to be caught napping. She sets things in order, stations her soldiers along the southern coast, visits them in the camp at Tilbury, cheers them, encourages them, addresses them in words that thrill and burn, and bids them stand for their altars and their firesides. And to their honor, be it said, there are loyal Catholics in that camp and elsewhere pledged to defend their country, and they do defend it, among the bravest of the brave; but it is the Papacy I am talking about,—the system whose head and center are at Rome.

"By and by the sound of the hammer ceases. The time of preparation is over. The hour for battle strikes. The Invincible Armada—invincible only in name—puts to sea. It is the mightiest squadron ever yet afloat. July 19th, 1588, the English coast is sighted, and England is ready. From every hill and beach she is on the lookout. Evidently the Armada is going to have a warm reception. Drake, and Howard, and Frobisher and Hawkins—those brave captains who have carried the British flag from the frigid zone to the tropics, and around the earth,—are ready. July 21st the signal of battle is given, and Howard begins the fight. The mighty conflict is on. Popery and Protestantism meet there in death grapple in the British channel. Day after day the fight rages. Harvest is ripe in England but the wheat and the barley and the oats must be gathered by the women and children and old men. Beacon lights blaze along the shore. 'For four nights,' we are told, 'they have proclaimed to the people that they must watch and pray.' Still on the fifth night they send out their tongues of flame from ever cliff and every hill—beyond that fireline. The fight continues. British powder is exhausted, but British prowess still lives, and Drake still lives, and immortal work is being done by that immortal sea king. He can fight without powder. Eight small English vessels bear down upon the Spanish anchored in the Calais roads. What can be their errand? We shall see. Look! Suddenly they burst out in smoke and flame and drift into the very midst of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.

"Fearful explosions take place. The sea is lurid. The red glare of burning vessels paints hell on the sky. The fire ships do their work well. The Spaniard is terrified and the Spanish squadron scattered. Soon the bulk of it is running up the channel in wild confusion, and Drake and the other intrepid captains fall upon the foe as he flies. It is the 29th of July, and the badly lamed and diminished fleet holds on its way full into the North Sea. For the present it has had enough of Britain and Protestantism. But Drake does not think so, and hangs about the rear of the flying squadron and does fearful execution there. Then providence takes a hand. He who holds the winds in his fists unlimbers the batteries of the Heavens. The wild storm smites the Armada and the greater part of it goes to the bottom of the sea. The land beyond the Pyrenees is filled with gloom. 'There was hardly a distinguished family in Spain,' says Motley, 'not placed in mourning.' The flower of the Castilian nobility had perished. The Invincible Armada was annihilated. The great game of despotism against freedom; of papal authority against human rights, was decided in favor of the latter, and once again liberty was on top in spite of her ancient enemy.

"Then many of you will remember how some seventeen years later Rome again displayd her interest in civil freedom and the rights of nations by her complicity in the famous gun powder plot. You will call to mind how it was proposed to blow up the British Parliament, according to a truly Jesuitical programme; how Guy Fawkes was caught in the basement of the building all ready to apply the murderous match and how short shrift was made of him and his co-conspirators.

"And now let us follow the course of freedom over the seas and note how greatly it has been encouraged by Rome on this Western Hemisphere. The defenders of the Papacy say to us, 'Look at the early Maryland colony if you want evidence that Rome is the friend of liberty. Lord Baltimore obtained a charter in 1632 which provided complete toleration; that no preference should be given to any sect, but that all settlers in the colony should enjoy equality of religious rights.' All of which is true, but, as in the matter of Magna Charta, it is a long way from being the whole truth. Here let me trouble you with a page or two from a volume entitled 'The Papacy and the Civil Power' by the Hon. R. W. Thompson, who was a member of the United States Cabinet during the Hayes administration. A lawyer by profession, trained to sift and weigh evidence, a man of rare balance of judgment and unassailable integrity, the wordsiof Mr. Thompson are entitled to great weight, although they will of course be scouted by the enemies of Protestantism. Says this distinguished statesman:

"'In 1628 Lord Baltimore visited Virginia. This nobleman was a monarchist, both from inclination and education. He was so devoted to the interests of the King as to have become a special favorite of both James I and Charles I. He had many excellent and ennobling qualities, which made him exceedingly popular. In 1624—only four years before—he had become a Roman Catholic. When he reached Virginia he found the English Episcopal Church established by law, and also a legal requirement that, in becoming a citizen he should take the English oath of supremacy. This he could not do consistently with his new religious convictions. He was willing, as all the papists in England were, to take the oath of allegiance, which involved merely the support of the Kingly prerogative, but not that of supremacy, which denied the authority of the Pope. Consequently he did not unite himself with the colonists. But being delighted with the climate, soil and scenery about the Chesapeake bay and Potomac River, he formed the design of obtaining a charter from King Charles authorizing him to make a settlement there, in entire disregard of the rights of the Virginia colony.

"The charter to Lord Baltimore was granted in 1632; but in consequence of his death it was transferred to his son, who took his title. It granted the tract of country lying on both sides of the Chesapeake bay and north of the Potomac, up to the fortieth parallel of latitude—the whole of which was within the limits of the Virginia colony. This charter contained the celebrated provision that while Christianity was made the law of the colony, yet no preference should be given 'to any sect,' but "equality in religious rights, not less than in civil freedom," was secured. This constitutes the groundwork of the Roman Catholic claim of toleration in the United States. A critical examination of it will demonstrate not only that this claim is groundless, but also what was understood by Charles I. and the elder Lord Baltimore by giving security to civil freedom in Maryland—in other words, by granting the right of legislation to those Roman Catholics who should emigrate to the colony.

"The English oath of supremacy had been established one hundred years before the date of this charter. This oath required that every subject should recognize the King as the supreme head of the Church of England; that the Pope of Rome had no more jurisdiction than any other bishop; and that obedience to him should be renounced. This was not only the law in England, but it was also the law in the colony of Virginia. It was because of this that Lord Baltimore could not become a citizen of the latter colony. Now when this, and the further fact that the territory granted to him was within the limits of the Virginia Colony, are observed, it will be seen that he could have accomplished no possible object designed by him without a provision for religious toleration in his charter. He was about to undertake a settlement in a region of the New World where there was an existing form of religion established by law, which, in his conscience, he entirely repudiated—which he had renounced only four years before as contrary to the law of God, and which, if he remained true to his religious convictions and papal obedience, he would feel it his duty not merely to oppose, but to exterminate. Like other papists of that day, and the advocates of the Pope's infallibility now, he favored religious toleration in a Protestant country—that is such toleration as would enable him to maintain the cause of the papacy in the midst of Protestantism as the means of rooting out the Protestant religion, and securing the establishment of the Roman Catholic by law. His only means of getting rid of the oath of supremacy in the Colony of Virginia was to get the King so far to set it aside, without authority of law and by his royal will alone, as to allow him to colonize part of the territory with Roman Catholics—this being, at that time, the only possible means of introducing that class of population into the colonies. Hence, the provision for religious toleration was a matter of necessity, not choice, with Lord Baltimore."

"Whatsoever, then, was done in the Colony of Maryland in favor of religious toleration, it is evident, could not be made law in the province of Virginia, where the Episcopal Church was established by law, and where, moreover, no provision for religious toleration could be made without violating the express terms of the royal charter. Nevertheless, the Roman Catholics of Virginia, from the first, claimed the benefit of the provisions of the charter of Lord Baltimore, and, in defiance of the royal charter, and of the laws of the Episcopal Church established by law, they boldly established the worship of their own church, and, in defiance of the laws, they maintained it for many years, and, in defiance of the royal charter, they excluded the Episcopal Church from their province, and, in defiance of the laws, they established their own church by law

WITH JOY UNBOUNDED

West Oaklanders Enthused Over the Proposed New Park.

THE COMMITTEE COMMENDED.

A Cordial Rising Vote of Thanks Extended to the Workers.

BIG CELEBRATION PROPOSED.

When the Dredgers Work There Will Be Music and Speeches.

The progressive West Oakland Improvement Club held a brief but productive session last night in the offices of J. C. Colburn on Seventh near Wood streets. The action of the Board of Public Works and the Council in taking definite steps toward improving the marsh was the chief topic for consideration, and the members felt quite elated over the good work the club had done in this direction.

President G. J. W. Stark occupied the chair and called the meeting to order shortly after 8 o'clock. Secretary Charles L. Wines read the minutes of the previous session, and then the report of committees was called for. William Walsh, chairman of the park committee, took the floor.

"I suppose you know," he said, "that our ideas have carried out and that the bid for the filling has been accepted. Captain Hackett seems ready to start in to fill at once. Your committee has received all the options, with the exception of the piece owned by Boardman and that has since been adjusted. Now everything is ready for the signing of the contract. I believe it will be necessary to advertise the requisite twenty days, as required, and so we cannot do anything more until the expiration of that time."

B. C. Cuvellier moved that the report be accepted and a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. Walsh, Koenig and Drake, who compose the committee. In doing so, he said:

"These men have done a great work and we should say to them 'Well done.' It is a great undertaking, and for their part they deserve praise and credit. I think this vote of thanks will unanimously express our appreciation of their efforts."

G. W. Drake endorsed all Mr. Cuvellier had said, but wanted the committee to continue to act until all the work was finally done and the certified check which had been put up was returned to them.

A rising vote was then called for, and with alacrity the members stood up in a body.

The committee which was appointed to handle the Eighth and Peralta street crematory matter was not able to report, as the chairman is in the East. It was announced that nothing could be done until his return.

G. W. Drake announced that he had spoken to John P. Irish and that that gentleman was highly pleased over the victory gained toward a park.

President Stark then spoke.

"I think it is well at this time for us to request the City Engineer to make a rough draft of plans for the proposed park. I think he will do so if we should ask him to. While it may be considered by some as rather hasty to get out a plan just yet, I think it will be best, for then we can discuss the matter and settle in our minds just what we want. I know the Board of Public Works will be guided largely by our wishes in the matter.

"Another thing which should be considered tonight is a celebration. We certainly should show our gratification at the great victory, and I believe a rousing demonstration would be fitting. I suggest that it take place when the dredger pumps in the first filling. Captain Hackett will have his dredger in place by the first of the month, and at that time we should celebrate with music, fireworks, speeches, and in fact make the day a great event for West Oakland."

B. C. Cuvellier agreed with Mr. Stark. He thought the event should be celebrated in a manner fitting the occasion. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to arrange details.

G. W. Drake said that it was possible Captain Hackett would commence the work before the contract was signed, as he felt sure of going ahead. In the event of a slip, Mr. Drake thought this matter should be held back until it was a certainty that the work was to commence.

Mr. Cuvellier announced that the city has to go through a certain form before the contract was finally signed. He believed Captain Hackett was going ahead in order to rush matters, for he felt sure there would be no hitch in signing the final papers now that the bid was definitely accepted. Mr. Cuvellier suggested that just at this time the people were rejoicing and were wide awake to the great work done. If the demonstration was postponed until later it would probably occur in the heat of the political campaign, and thus much of its effectiveness would be lost.

Mr. Drake withdrew his objection and the motion prevailed unanimously.

William Walsh said that he had spoken to W. W. Garthwaite relative to plans for the park. Mr. Garthwaite suggested that a small lake be made in the center, with a sewer to the bay, so that the water could be changed with the tide if desired. Others wanted a fresh water lake. The speaker thought it advisable to have some plans drawn so that suggestions could be made before they were finally decided upon.

Mr. Cuvellier wanted to see a music pavilion on the new park, so that band concerts and promenades could be enjoyed.

Mr. Stark spoke for the children.

"We have," he said, "many hundred little ones within easy walking distance of the park. I would suggest as one of the main features a children's play ground on which donkeys, goats and so forth could be installed to please the youngsters. I am sure they would be donated as fast as needed, and some public spirited citizens have already told me that they would subscribe regularly toward their keeping."

Mr. Koenig thought a large pavilion would be a great feature.

"People have come to me from Livermore and other parts of the county and offered certain amounts of money for a permanent pavilion, where could be maintained an exhibit all the year round. This I believe would be a fine idea, and I offer it as a suggestion."

The chair then appointed Messrs. Koenig, Walsh, Drake, Hufschmidt and Bullock to compose the celebration committee. The first three named asked to be allowed to withdraw owing to other work engaged in for the club.

Mr. Stark announced that he desired to honor them for their good work of the past, but withdrew the selections, at their request. The names of Messrs. Colburn, Hennebberry and Christen were substituted.

Upon a motion the committee was instructed to invite the Board of Public Works and the City Council to participate in the celebration.

Acting upon the suggestion of several members, a motion was carried which made the President a member of the committee also.

The question of raising funds was then considered, and it was unanimously agreed that the public spirited citizens would subscribe liberally toward the celebration, as it was a matter in which every West Oaklander is interested.

J. C. Colburn made a motion to the effect that a vote of thanks be tendered the Southern Pacific Company for its action in helping along the enterprise and for placing at the disposal of the club two little parks about the Sixteenth street station. This prevailed unanimously.

C. L. Wines took the floor and said:

"We certainly owe many thanks to the Tribune and other papers, which have done so much to help us along with our work. They have been untiring in their efforts for the improvement of the marsh and I think a vote of thanks should be tendered them.

President Stark was of a similar mind.

"No one," he said, "realizes more than I do the help the papers have been. They have created public sentiment and have aided us very much."

A vote on a motion to this effect was unanimously carried.

President Stark wanted to see the members of the park committee reimbursed to the amount of money expended personally in consummating the work. However, action was postponed until after the celebration.

Some informal talk followed concerning plans for the future and what had been done in the past before the meeting adjourned. Another session will be held next week.

YOU

Get what you want at WESTOVER'S. We keep so large and varied a stock that our salesmen never need to show you "something just sa good." A store of hats, a store of white shirts, a store of neckties, a store of underwear—all under one roof, and value everywhere.

*

WESTOVER'S

1124 Washington St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DEEDS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897.

Walter S and Emma L Bigelow to Craigie Sharp, N Sycamore st 141 E San Pablo av E 50xN 99.58, $10.

W B Hardy et al by cmr to Mark T Ashby extr Est William Ashby, SE 8th and Webster E 75xS 100 being lots 5 to 8 blk 79; also S 8th st 125 E Webster E 50xS 100 being lots 11 and 12 blk 79, $10,300.

Elenora S Shakespeare to Lowell J Hardy, E Linden st 144.9 S 12th st S 44.9xE 125, QCD, $10.

Marten Thiel to Manuel Marshall, W cor E-12th st and 16th av NW 37.6xSW 50 being the E ½ of lot 11 and all of lot 12 blk 1, San Antonio; also all int in ppty immediately in rear and adjoining above land, $10.

Mary A McQuesten to Emma P McQuesten, lots 3, 4, 5 and E ½ of S ½ lot 2 being a sub of Plot 12 Watson tract, $5,000.

John L Cooke to Helen M Wettstein SW E-18th st and 4th av SW 159.08 NW 200 NE 137.42 SE 201.35 to beg being lots 7 to 10 blk 101, Map of ptn Same, $10.

James C Millikin to Mary J Cooper N 41st st 217.6 E Linden st E 150xN 100 being lots 3, 4 and 5 Millikin tract, $10.

Janie M Austin to Howard J Hill, S Rose st 105.03 E Telegraph av E 25xS 100 being lot 9 blk P, Roberts & Wolfskill tract, $10.

Charles A Bailey extr Est George R Bailey to Martha G Bailey, Und ½ int of following ppty—N Dwight Way 787.07 W from its intersection with line bet Plots 61 and 67 Ro V and D Peralta th NW 100 SW to E line California and Nevada R R, S to N Dwight Way E to beg being ptn Plot 61, Ro V and D Peralta; also block 8 bded N by Mason st E by Harper st S by Prince st and W by Regent st being ptn Central Park tract, $2,115.

Union Savings Bank to Maria A N Whidden, 10 acres beg at a pt in center proposed 40 foot road from which the most E cor 127.35 acre tract of Maria Neal by deed of August 1, '83 bears NE .50 ch distant th NW 10.56 chs SW 9.15 chs SE 12.35 chs NE 5.48 chs NE 4.10 chs to beg being ptn Plot 42 Ro El Valle de San Jose excepting right of way over part of above described land, $600.

Levi S and Viola H Preston to Jesse H Taylor, N W-12th st 60xW Campbell st W 10xN 100, ptn lot 12 blk 1, tract 383, $10.

Pacific States S L & B Co to Eureka Loan Assn, E Magnolia st 195.80 S 10th st S 50xE 120 blk 547, QCD, $5.

Eureka Loan Assn to August Lang, Same, $10.

Charles Baireuther, F C Carlsen and Robert Smith by cmr to Mary S Horner, SE 14th av 1,156 NE E-24th st NE 80 SE 314 SW to a pt NW 275 to beg being ptn lot 12 Highland Park, $1,000.

J G and Veronica Bassett to William Wilson, W West st 260 S 43d st S 26.6x W 87.1 being lot 1 and ptn lot 2 blk 2,088, Paradise Plot, $10.

Theodore and Christine Wollitz to Louis Wollitz, N Murray st 340 E Front st E 40xN 100 being lot 92 Potter tract, $10.

J L and Mary C Barker to Frank McAllister, N Haste st 300 W Tremont st W 50xN 135 being lot 14 blk 5, Barker tract, $100.

Francis M McAllister to Nellie McAllister, Same, Gift.

Jennie E and Hattie Clark to J W Dunning, SE Bancroft Way and Fulton st E 100xS 44 being ptn lot 8 blk 13, ppty College Hd Assn, $20.

Charles A Bailey extr Est George R Bailey to J L Barker, all of blk 7 of Central Park tract on amended Map of resub Central Park, $4,500.

P W, J E Johannes E, J B C, B C R and J R Hamel and Fredericke Mesecke by Sheriff to Augusta W. Duisenberg N Folger av 963.1 W San Pablo av W 90xN 125 being lot 72 Map of ppty Villa Hd Assn, $74.

P W, J E, J R C, B C R, J L and R Hamel, Fredericke Mesecke and J S Lange by Sheriff, to Same, N Folger av 1052.1 W San Pablo av W 90xN 125 being lot 73, Same, $96.

Same to Same, N Folger av 1,143.1 W San Pablo av W 90xN 125 being lot 74, Same, $90.

Eugenie H Carlton to Frederic T Bioletti, E Union st 200 N Bancroft Way N 25xE 110.4 blk 2, Villa lots adjoining University site on the S, $10.

Alfred Charts to Same, E Union st 285 N Bancroft Way N 25xE 110.4 being lots 3 and 6 blk 2, Same, $200.

Ambrose J Lattin to I V Ralph, block 81 bded E by Levee st S by lands of

People are terrified if a lightning bolt strikes near them, and pray to be delivered from sudden death; yet death by disease plays all about them and they pay no attention to it until it strikes them down. Consumption kills just as surely as lightning and it is a great deal nearer all the time. People never realize how near it is because it steals on so gradually.

Loss of appetite and flesh; poor sleep; poor digestion; nervousness; a lack of energy and force—these are the beginnings of consumption; it is festering the blood. There is no need of its going any further. It can be stopped right where it is by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The wonderful blood-purifying and nutritive properties of the "Discovery" prevent and cure consumption by renovating and vitalizing the circulation. It arrests wasting processes and rapidly builds up healthy tissue and solid flesh. It promotes perfect digestion; active strength and nerve force.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health. My doctor failed to do me any good and I fell away to 90 pounds. I had dyspepsia so bad that I could not eat anything. I thought I was not long for this world. Finally I gave up and my husband nearly went crazy. One day in one of your little Memorandum Books I saw where some people had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husband got me two bottles. I began using it and thank God and you I began to improve. When I began taking the 'Discovery' my weight was 90 pounds and now I weigh 140 pounds and have only taken two bottles. I cannot say anything too much about the medicine. My husband says I look younger than I did the first time he ever saw me. I am a well woman, and do all my house work, tend to my fowl and cow and do some work in the garden. It is a miracle that I am cured."

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free paper-bound for 21 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*; or cloth-bound for 31 cents. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOWARDS SPRINGS The Ideal

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT

Is most picturesquely situated amidst the pine forests of LAKE COUNTY—the real SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

Elevation 2300 feet; no fog or nasty insects; climate perfect. HOWARD Springs is well remembered by thousands who have been cured by its natural hot mineral baths and fine medicinal drinking waters, while it still remains the MECCA for as many rest and pleasure seekers. Excellent hunting and fishing, reliable saddle and driving horses. The place has changed hands, has been renovated and greatly improved.

Accommodations, Table and Service Strictly First Class.

Postoffice and Telephone on premises. Rates $10 and $12. Special terms for families.

Round Trip $10. Tickets at S.P.Co's offices

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

PROF. JULES HEUGEN, - Manager.

Howard Springs, P. O. Putah, Lake Co, Cal.

No better port and claret in Oakland than ours and none so good, so reasonable in price. Deliveries free.

THE RED CROSS WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

C. NETSHE & CO.

470 Twelfth Street Tel. 807.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance authorizing and directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids and award the contract for filling in the land purchased for a park, located between 18th, 20th, Wood and Campbell streets, and appropriating $3,500 for said purpose.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and award a contract for filling in the land purchased for a park and located between 18th, 20th, Wood and Campbell streets.

SECTION II.

The sum of $3,500.00 is hereby appropriated from the Park Fund of 1896-97 for said purpose.

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 25, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Bassett and Brosnahan—2.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Jan. 27th, 1897.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alice Colt Edwards, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc., and application for letters of administration with will annexed.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Alice Colt Edwards, deceased, and for the issuance to George Edwards of letters of administration with the will annexed, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same, and show cause if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, January 22d, 1897.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.
FITZGERALD & ABBOTT, Attorneys for Petitioner, Oakland, Cal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' SAVINGS BANK OF OAKLAND, CAL.

For the six months ending December 31st, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-tenth (4 1-10) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1897. Dividends not called for are added to the principal and bear a like rate of interest.

JAMES C. McKEE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Security Building and Loan Association of Alameda County, 466 Ninth street.

A semi-annual dividend for the term ending December 31st, 1896, has been declared at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on deposits on stock, payable on and after January 15th, 1897. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. GREENHOOD, President.
CHARLES K. CLARK, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Remillard Brick Company will be held Monday, February 1st, 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the said corporation, corner Second and Clay streets, Oakland, Alameda County, California, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of

LEGAL

Resolution of Intention No. 22,631, to change the official curb grades on East 21st street between 16th avenue and 19th avenue.—Resolved, That it is the intention of the Council of the City of Oakland to change the official curb grades on East 21st street in the City of Oakland between 16th avenue and 19th avenue in accordance with the petition filed January 4th, 1897, of the owners of the majority of the property affected by the proposed change of grades, to the following elevations above city base, to-wit:

At the western line of 16th avenue southern curb 57.30 feet.

At the western line of 16th avenue northern curb 59.00 feet.

At the eastern line of 16th avenue southern curb 57.30 feet.

At the eastern line of 16th avenue northern curb 59.03 feet.

At the southwest corner of 17th avenue west return 73.40 feet.

At the southwest corner of 17th avenue south return 74.00 feet.

At the northwest corner of 17th avenue west return 75.40 feet.

At the northwest corner of 17th avenue north return 75.85 feet.

At the southeast corner of 17th avenue south return 74.80 feet.

At the southeast corner of 17th avenue east return 75.15 feet.

At the northeast corner of 17th avenue north return 76.00 feet.

At the northeast corner of 17th avenue east return 76.00 feet.

At the western line of 18th avenue, both curbs 82.00 feet.

At the eastern line of 18th avenue both curbs 82.00 feet.

At the southwest corner of 19th avenue south return 83.44 feet.

At the southeast corner of 18th avenue south return 83.44 feet.

At the southwest corner of 19th avenue west return 77 feet.

At the northwest corner of 19th avenue west return 77.75 feet.

The grades to be on straight lines between the points and elevations hereinabove given.

The word "return" is hereinabove used to denote the point on the curb line at right angles opposite to the property line at its intersection with another street.

The district to be benefited by and to be assessed to pay the damages, costs and expenses incurred by said change of grade is herewith described as follows, to-wit: being all that land included within the following described boundaries, except such portions as are public streets.

Beginning at a point on the eastern line of 16th avenue distant southerly from the southern line of East 21st street 140 feet; thence easterly and parallel to the southern line of East 21st street to the western line of 19th avenue; thence northerly along the western line of 19th avenue to a line parallel to the northern line of East 21st street and distant therefrom at right angles northerly 140 feet; thence westerly along said line parallel to the northern line of East 21st street to its intersection with the eastern line of 16th avenue produced; thence southerly along the eastern line of 16th avenue produced to the point of beginning.

The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this Resolution and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the Oakland Tribune, a daily newspaper published and circulated in the City of Oakland and hereby designated for said purpose, in the manner required by law, in every regular issue of said paper during said period of ten days.

Said Oakland Tribune is the newspaper in which the official notices of the City Council are usually printed and published.

The Superintendent of Streets is hereby ordered and directed within five days after the first publication of this Resolution to cause to be conspicuously posted, in the manner and form required by law, within the said district, notices of the passage of this Resolution.

I certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Oakland, Cal., January 6, 1897.

J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Jan. 8th, 1897.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance ordering the opening and widening of Cypress street from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street, and appointing three Commissioners to assess benefits and damages and to have general supervision of the proposed work.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland, as follows:

SECTION I.

Whereas, The said Council did on October 19th, 1896, adopt its Resolution of Intention No. 22,554 declaring its intention to order the following work and improvement to be made, to-wit: That Cypress street in said city, from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street be opened and widened to a uniform width of 60 feet as follows: That the eastern and western lines be produced northerly from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street, describing the work to be done and the land and premises deemed necessary to be taken therefor, and specifying the exterior boundaries of the lands to be affected or benefited by said work and improvement and to be assessed to pay the damages, costs and expenses thereof, and

Whereas, The Street Superintendent of the City of Oakland did thereupon cause notice of the passage of said Resolution to be posted and published for ten days in the manner and as required by law, and

Whereas, More than ten days have elapsed after the expiration of the publication of said notice, and no objections have been made or filed to the work therein referred to, and the Council has acquired jurisdiction to order said work to be done, therefore, it is hereby ordered said work and improvement be done as aforesaid referred to, and as in said Resolution of Intention described.

SECTION II.

John Bullock, R. G. Graham and B. C. Cuvellier are hereby appointed Commissioners to assess benefits and damages and have general supervision of said proposed work and improvement until the completion thereof in compliance with law.

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., January 22nd, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes — Messrs. Brosnahan, Buckland, Heitmann, Kaufman, Marshall, Watkinson and President Mott—7.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Bassett, Dow, Manuel and Towle—4.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Jan. 25th, 1897.

Notice of hearing appeals of Gray Bros. and John Allman in the matter of grading, curbing and macadamizing Oakland ave. and Bay place.

Whereas, In the matter of the assessment made and issued by the Superintendent of Streets for the expense of the work of grading, curbing and macadamizing Oakland ave. and Bay place, as set forth in Resolution of Intention No. 22,197, appeal has been made to the Council of the City of Oakland by Gray Bros., complaining of certain matters and proceedings stated in their objections, filed with the City Clerk Dec. 14th, 1896, setting forth, "That the Superintendent of Streets refuses to issue an assessment for said work, but has omitted therefrom 7248.2 square feet of grouted gutters, at 8 9-10 cents per square foot, and refuses to include the said 7248.2 square feet of grouted gutters at 8 9-10 cents per square foot in said assessment; also appeal has been made in said matter by John Allman against the assessment made by the Superintendent of Streets for said work, setting forth "That he has not been credited for work of grading done prior to the adoption of Resolution of Intention No. 22,197"; and whereas, the Council by Resolution No. 22,660 fixed Monday, January 18th, 1897, at 8:30 P. M., in Council Chamber, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., as time and place for said hearing; and whereas, the Council did not hold a meeting on above date, a quorum of the members being not present, and the minority in accordance with the City Charter adjourned from day to day; and whereas, at a meeting of the Council held on Friday, January 22nd, 1897, the Council by Resolution No. 22,702 fixed Monday, Feb. 1, 1897, at 8:30 P. M., in Council Chamber, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., as time and place for hearing said appeals. Notice is hereby given that the Council will meet at said time and place, and the appellants and all persons interested in the matter of said appeals or entitled to appeal from said assessment are requested to appear, when they will be heard in relation to said appeals.

J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Dated, Oakland, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 CALIFORNIA STREET.

For the half year ending December 31, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty-six hundredths (4 26-100) per cent per annum on term deposits, and three and fifty-five hundredths (3 55-100) per cent per annum on ordinary

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

State and County Taxes for the Year 1896.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR the year 1896.

To all taxpayers in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment book of said County of Alameda, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment book for State and County taxes for the year 1896, on all property within the County of Alameda, has been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said County of Alameda, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours, after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property in the said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR 1896,

At my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said County, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896,

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Alameda County for the year 1896 will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda County, as aforesaid, at the office of the Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1897, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1897,

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the first Monday in October, 1896, all the taxes, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or, if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office, as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, this 10th day of October, 1896.

JAMES B. BARBER,

Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance prohibiting the obstruction of sidewalks, by leaving cellar doors open, for other than purposes herein mentioned.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to obstruct the sidewalk in front of any premises or place of business, by leaving cellar doors open for any purpose other than the receipt or discharge of goods, except as provided in Section 2.

SECTION II.

Cellar doors shall not be open and used for light or ventilating purposes for more than 30 minutes continuously, between intervals of three hours, and no bill, poster or advertisement of any character shall be placed thereon or fastened thereto.

SECTION III.

Cellar doors, when opened, must be closed immediately upon notice from a police officer or the Superintendent of Streets that Sections 1 or 2 of this Ordinance is being violated.

SECTION IV.

Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars; and in case said fine be not paid, then the person so fined may be imprisoned in the City Prison of the City of Oakland at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

SECTION V.

All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION VI.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 5th, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Buckland, Dow, Manuel, Marshall, Towle and President Mott—7.

Noes—Messrs. Heitmann and Watkinson—2.

Absent—Messrs. Bassett and Kaufman—2.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Jan. 11th, 1897.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance regulating the speed of street cars on a portion of Twenty-third avenue in the City of Oakland.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any motorman, conductor or other person operating, controlling or having charge of any street railway car in the City of Oakland, to cause, permit or allow the same to pass over, along or upon that portion of the City of Oakland on Twenty-third avenue lying between the northerly line of East 14th street and the northerly boundary line of the City of Oakland, at a rate of speed greater than four miles an hour.

SECTION II.

Any person violating or causing to be violated any provision of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, and in case the said fine be not paid, the person so fined shall be imprisoned in the City Prison of the City of Oakland, at the rate of one day for each two dollars of the fine so imposed and remaining unpaid.

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon its passage and approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 14, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes — Messrs. Bassett, Buckland, Dow, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Brosnahan and Heitmann—2.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Jan. 15th, 1897.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John Stahle, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of John Stahle, deceased, and for the issuance to Mary A. Stahle of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the first day of February, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in said County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, January 15th, 1897.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GEORGE GOETTINGER, Plaintiff,
vs.
E. STRAUSS, Doing Business as E. STRAUSS & CO. and J. GREENHOOD, Defendants. No. 12,606

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, of the State of California, wherein George Goettinger, is plaintiff, and E. Strauss, doing business as E. Strauss & Co., and J. Greenhood are defendants, upon a judgment rendered the 10th day of September, A. D. 1896, for the sum of five thousand five hundred and twenty and 79-100 dollars, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim, and interest of said defendant, Jacob Greenhood, of, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, to-wit:

1. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Frederick street, distant thereon one hundred and forty-three feet west from the westerly line of Telegraph avenue (as now established); thence westerly along the line of Frederick street fifty feet; thence at right angles southerly one hundred feet; thence at right angles easterly fifty feet, and thence at right angles northerly one hundred feet to the point of commencement, being a portion in the Campbell tract as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

2. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of William street, distant thereon two hundred feet west from the westerly line of Telegraph avenue, thence westerly along the line of William street seventy-five feet, thence at right angles northerly eighty-nine feet and ten inches; thence at right angles easterly seventy-five feet, and thence at right angles southerly to the point of commencement, being a portion of the Hogan tract, as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

3. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of William street distant thereon three hundred and fifty-six feet west from the westerly line of Telegraph avenue, thence westerly along the line of William street eighty-eight feet and eight and one-half inches, thence at right angles northerly eighty-nine and one-half feet, thence at right angles easterly eighty-eight feet and eight and one-half inches, and thence at right angles southerly to the point of commencement, being a portion of the Hogan Tract, as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

4. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of San Pablo avenue and Alden street, thence easterly along the southerly line of Alden street one hundred feet and eight inches, thence at right angles southerly seventy feet, thence, at right angles two feet and ten inches, thence northerly twenty-two feet and seven inches, thence westerly seventy-five feet to the easterly line of San Pablo avenue, thence northerly on the easterly line of San Pablo avenue fifty-two feet and seven inches to the point of commencement, being a portion of the Whitcher Tract, as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

5. That certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwest corner of Broadway and Hobart street, thence northerly along the line of Broadway ninety-five feet; thence at right angles westerly one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence at right angles northerly and parallel with Broadway thirty feet or thereabouts to the southeast corner of a lot of land now or formerly owned by Conrad Helmke, thence westerly parallel with Hobart street eighty-four feet and eight inches, thence at right angles southerly one hundred and fifty feet, and thence at right angles easterly along the northerly line of Hobart street to the point of commencement, being a portion of Wilcox Place as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of the County of Alameda.

6. That certain piece or parcel of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Third street distant thereon seventy-seven feet from the easterly line of Adeline street, thence easterly along the line of Third street twenty-five feet, thence at right angles northerly and parallel with Adeline street one hundred and twelve feet, thence at right angles parallel with Third street westerly twenty-five feet and thence at right angles, southerly one hundred and twelve feet to the point of commencement, being a portion of Adeline and Market Street Homestead as per a certain map on file in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County.

7. All the interest of the defendant Greenhood in and to the following described property standing on the records of Alameda County in the name of Ermine Greenhood, daughter of said defendant Greenhood, to-wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Telegraph avenue with the southerly line of Delger street, and running thence southerly along said line of Telegraph avenue fifty-four feet, thence westerly and parallel with Delger street, ninety-nine feet and eight inches, thence northerly and parallel with Telegraph avenue fifty-four feet to the southerly line of Delger street and thence easterly along said last named line ninety-nine feet and eight inches to the point of beginning, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

8. Also beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of 30th street with the westerly line of Magnolia street, running thence southerly along said line of Magnolia street fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with 30th street one hundred and thirty-three and three-tenths feet, thence northerly parallel with Magnolia street fifty feet to 30th street; thence easterly along said 30th street one hundred and thirty-three and three-tenths feet to the point of beginning, being the north half of lot 7 in block 662 in the Peralta Homestead.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on

THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896,

At ten o'clock A. M. of said day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Alameda, sell at public auction for lawful money of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Jacob Greenhood, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.
Dated Oakland, October 8th, 1896.
ROTHCHILD & ACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 303 California Street, San Francisco.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1896, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.
Dated, Oakland, Nov. 5, 1896.

LEGAL.

sale is postponed till Thursday, Dec. 3d, 1896, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.
Dated Oakland, Nov. 19, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, Dec. 17, 1896, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.
Dated Oakland, Dec. 17th, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed until Thursday, Jan'y 7, 1897, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.
Dated Oakland, Dec. 17th, 1897.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, January 14th, 1897, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.
Dated Oakland, January 7, 1897.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, January 21st, 1897, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.
Dated Oakland, January 14, 1897.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed till Thursday, January 28, 1897, at the same hour and place.

CALVIN B. WHITE, Sheriff.
Dated Oakland, January 21, 1897.

(ALIAS) SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

MARION B. COMSTOCK, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES N. COMSTOCK, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Alameda in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Charles N. Comstock, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and giving to plaintiff the custody of Helen Comstock, the daughter of said parties, and for general relief. The ground on which said decree is claimed is that you, the defendant, have for more than one year immediately preceding the commencement of this action failed to provide for the plaintiff the common necessaries of life, because of your idleness, profligacy and dissipation, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1896.

(Seal) FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By F. H. MASON, Deputy Clerk.
A. H. RICKETTS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 203 Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

LIVERMORE WATER AND POWER COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, Oakland, California. Location of Works, Livermore, Alameda County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said company, held on the 13th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 1) of ten dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, J. M. Carroll, at the office of the company, No. 462 Eighth street, Oakland, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 13th day of February, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the first day of March, 1897, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

(Seal) J. M. CARROLL, Secretary.
Office No. 462 Eighth street, Oakland, California.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Jules Viguier and Joseph Viguier, under the firm name of Viguier Bros., Saloon, Restaurant and Lodging House-keepers, at 560, 564 and 566 Franklin street (said place being known as the St. Louis House), is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jules Viguier retiring from the firm and Joseph Viguier assuming all liabilities and collecting all debts due the late firm.

Oakland, Cal., January 18th, 1897.

JOSEPH VIGUIER.
JULES VIGUIER.
Witness: W. W. Koenig.

Resolution of Intention No. 22,734 — Resolved, That it is the intention of the Council of the City of Oakland to order the following street work to be done, to-wit:

That Cedar street in said city, from the northern line of Seventh street to the southern line of Seward street, excepting therefrom such portion thereof as is required by law to be kept in order or repair by any person or company having railroad tracks thereon, be graded, curbed with wood where not already done, and macadamized with class "C" macadam; also that grouted gutters of broken rock 2 feet wide be constructed thereon on the eastern side of Cedar street and 3 feet wide on the western side of Cedar street.

The Oakland Tribune is hereby designated as the daily newspaper, published and circulated in said city, in which this Resolution of Intention shall be published for two days, and the notice thereof for six days, as often as said newspaper is issued therein. The Clerk of this Council is hereby directed to publish therein and post this Resolution for two days conspicuously on or near the chamber door of said Council.

Adopted Jan'y 25th, 1897.
Oakland, Jan'y 26th, 1897.

J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance establishing the official curb grade of Perkins street from the southeastern line of Vernon street to the northwestern line of Adams street.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

The official curb grade of Perkins street in the City of Oakland between the southeastern line of Vernon street and the northwestern line of Adams street is hereby established at the following elevations above city base, to-wit:

100.5 feet southwestern curb and 101 feet northeastern curb at the southeastern line of Vernon street.

87 feet both curbs at the northwestern line of Adams street.

SECTION II.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on and after its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 25th, 1897.

Passed to print by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Bassett and Brosnahan—2.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Jan. 26th, 1897.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK, OAKLAND, CAL.

A dividend has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1896, at the rate of four [illegible]

SPORTING NEWS

Boxing Bout at the Reliance Club Rooms Last Evening.

FRAUD IN NAMING PLAYERS.

Athletes Masquerading Under the False Guise of Students.

THEY MAY FIGHT IN NEVADA.

A law Passed In That State to Favor Contests With Gloves.

There has not been the usual activity in sporting circles the past week, but the chief events are recorded below.

THE UMPIRE.

The Reliance Club entertainment last night was a most enjoyable event. The amateur boxers all acquitted themselves well, and the absence of any attempt at fouling was a feature. The sport was purely of a scientific nature, and very little in the slugging line was attempted.

The Reliance Club enjoys a reputation for the fine exhibitions given. The management is careful to avoid anything of an objectionable nature, and as a consequence the audiences are select. Last night was a fair example of this, for there were judges, lawyers, physicians, bankers, several public officials and in reality the whole audience was proof of the fact that the evening was indeed a "gentlemen's night."

Owing to the enforced suspension of the Acme Club from the P. A. A. A., there will be no entertainments given for a month at least, though before the old quarters are deserted for the fine new building it is expected that a big affair will take place. This will be a sort of farewell exhibition, and many attractive features will be secured.

Outside of cycling on the tracks, work in the gymnasium and some baseball, there is little going on just at present in sporting circles of immediate interest. The track athletes have gotten down to the humdrum of training, and with the early spring they will be ready to add their share to the entertainment of the sporting public.

* * *

The idea of importing athletes from distant points and registering them at the big universities just so that they may be able to participate in athletic events against the college rivals is not to be admired. It is practiced to a great extent by both the U. C. and Stanford, though the latter is much more deeply implicated than the Berkeley institution of learning.

It is not only unfair, but borders on professionalism, for none of the athletes who do this kind of business are working for their health. Stanford's acquisition of Kerrigan, Morgan and Birch must certainly be regarded in this light. The men are all strangers to this part of the country and openly offered themselves for sale to the highest bidder. It is said that Berkeley refused their offers, but Stanford made terms. At any rate, they are to play on the team, and that is sufficient. With such competitors, who have no just right to work under the university banner, there cannot be a fair test of the relative merits of the athletes in the two colleges.

Whether Berkeley is guilty of similar offenses or not is of little moment just now. I am of the opinion that there have been things of the kind done there, but nothing positive can be proven.

It was not long ago that Stanford made an offer to an Oakland football player, which, though it was refused, demonstrates the fact that the university is willing to barter its good reputation for a little glory. Of course, I do not mean to insinuate that the learned professors or the management of the institution are to blame, for it was with the student body, through its managers, that the deal was contemplated.

The plan was for this Oaklander, who by the way was a graduate of college and had been actively engaged in business for several years, to enter Stanford and take one study — anything that was easy, though no one even intimated that it was necessary to appear at recitations. He was to have all expenses paid, even to his laundry bill, and for his services on the football team was to receive a compensation of $125 a month during the season. This certainly seems to be placing the game on a professional basis.

Whether Kerrigan, Morgan and Birch are to receive any compensation or not is a question, though it is said they desired it when some one of them applied at the Y. M. C.

Such a condition of affairs is deplorable and should not be permitted in the interests of honest sport. Of course, if the men are entered on the roll of the university, they are members and eligible to contest with the team, but unless they are bona fide students it is taking a mean advantage of a technical point to engage them.

* * *

From present indications it appears as though Nevada will be the scene of the big prize fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Already a bill has been passed in the Legislature of that State which provides that the license for a prize fight shall be $1,000. It provides that glove contests may be held in an inclosure, with gloves not lighter than four ounces.

Both participants must be examined and pronounced sound by two resident physicians, no intoxicating liquors are to be sold on the premises. Three-fourths of the license fee is to go to the county in which the contest occurs and the rest to the State. The license is to be issued by the Sheriff of the county.

Some time ago many prominent business men of Reno, Carson and Virginia Cities invited Dan Stuart to look over the ground and see whether he would not agree to pull off the match there. A tour of inspection was made, and at its conclusion Stuart announced that he would favor Nevada, the law was amended to suit the promoters. The bill is the outcome of it, and it is said it has little or no opposition.

Meantime, Montana is making a big bid. Greyson Springs comes with a proposition and offers to build a $50,000 building, capable of seating 15,000 people, for the match, though the existing laws do not warrant such an assertion. If, however, they are amended, Montana will have a chance, for it is more centrally located.

The Nevada proposition seems to suit the promoters and the sporting fraternity best. It is estimated that with a suitable railroad rate fully 1,500 residents of San Francisco, Oakland and surrounding towns will make the pilgrimage to the pugilistic Mecca.

* * *

Otto Ziegler and "Zimmy" McFarland are to meet soon in a series of big races for $500 a side. McFarland issued the challenge and Ziegler promptly responded by putting up the amount of the bet in the hands of Henry Spring of San Jose. The races will be three mile heats with pace making, but the location of the meet has not yet been decided upon. The men will make a rattling match, for both of them are record breakers. McFarland is in fine fettle just now, but it is said that Ziegler is in need of good training.

Becker and Wells are also billed for a prize contest, and now Bob Terrill and Hardy Downing are ready to come together. If such a programme could be arranged for one meet, it would be rare sport indeed.

* * *

The meet at the Velodrome in San Francisco Saturday was as successful as the San Jose meet was a failure. In the metropolis the crowd was immense and the enthusiasm intense. Every brilliant dash was met with encouraging cheers, and the racers strained every muscle in an attempt to outdo their opponents. Blue ribbon day at the Velodrome will go down in history as one of the most successful affairs ever held on the Pacific Coast.

* * *

For years San Jose has been known as the "Springfield of the Coast." The name of the city has been the synonym of success in bicycle matters, and the sad sight of empty benches at the meet last Friday must have been indeed humiliating to the San Jose cyclers. The absence of enthusiasm among the 150 people who did attend the blue ribbon meet was enough to discourage the visitors, and it did demonstrate to them the fact that San Jose is no longer a cycling town. To be sure, the management of the meet is in a great measure to blame for Friday's burlesque, for the affair had not been properly advertised, but enough people knew of the meet to have filled the grand stand had the old time love of the sport not been dead in the "Garden City."

* * *

Chairman Gideon of the L. A. W. Racing Board will recommend to the National Assembly that contestants at closed college or school meets shall for these meets only be governed by the amateur rules of the Intercollegiate Association. Members of the Racing Board will also stand sponsor for the following changes in the rules:

"Article III, Sec. 1 (a). Any amateur white wheelman of good character, 18 years of age or over, shall, with the indorsement of two league members, or three other reputable citizens, be eligible to active membership in this league, upon payment of the initiation fee and dues, as provided in this constitution.

"(b). All other white wheelmen, upon complying with the conditions of clause A, shall be eligible to associate membership.

"Sec. 3 (a). The name of each applicant for membership must be published in the official organ, and unless within two weeks thereafter a protest shall be filed with the secretary, he shall become a member of the league.

"Associate members shall be published in a list by themselves.

"Sec. 10. The secretary shall retain from the annual dues and from all renewal fees an annual per capita tax of 40 cents. The balance of such annual dues and the whole amount of the initiation fee paid by active members shall be returned to the divisions, etc., quarterly. The balance of annual dues and the whole amount of the initiation fees paid by associate members shall be credited to the Racing Board."

W. S. Bull of the New York State Division of the L. A. W. will move for the adoption of a new series of rules in relation to racing.

THE UMPIRE.

HOME SHARPSHOOTERS.

Companies F and G Will Meet at the Butts.

There will be an interesting target match on Sunday afternoon, February 7th, in which two squads from rival companies of militia will strive for the honor of representing the Fifth Regiment in a contest with champions of the First Regiment.

The two squads which will do battle are from Company G of Alameda and Company F of Oakland. Thirty picked men have been chosen to meet at the butts. The victors will help compose the 100 cracks who are to take part in the regimental shoot.

The personnel of Company G's team will probably be as follows: Major J. F. Hayes, Captain M. W. Simpson, Lieutenant C. E. Pickett; Sergeants J. H. Whittich, C. M. Day; Privates William Higby, F. E. Browning, A. Huff, C. Shafer, B. F. Lamborn, B. Henderson, H. Russel, O. Riehl, C. V. La Due. Substitutes—Musician C. Wessel, Privates J. E. Hadley, H. Morton, E. Harvey.

GARDEN CITY CYCLING.

Blue Ribbon Day at the San Jose Race Course.

The blue ribbon meet at San Jose last Friday proved a failure from a financial standpoint. The sport, however, was very good, and in some instances bordered on the unusual. But 150 people were on the grounds when the first event was called, the cause being attributed to a lack of advertising.

Among the riders Percy Mott was the bright and shining star of the amateurs, winning both events in a most decisive fashion. Allan Jones produced the day's sensation by winning the professional open race by a good three lengths. A swerve on the last turn on the part of Dow gave Jones an opening on the pole, and he was quick to take advantage of it.

The mile scratch, amateur, was won by Mott in 2:20 3-5. In the two-thirds of a mile scratch, professional, Wells won the first heat in 1:45. The second heat was won by Allan Jones, who also won the final. Mott won the final heat in 1:05 in the half mile handicap, amateur.

Ziegler won a half mile exhibition, being paced by Dow and Boyden on a tandem. He made coast record time, 56 1-5 seconds.

GOOD RACING.

The Reliance Wheelmen Contest for Club Honors.

The Reliance Wheelmen held a road race over the San Pablo avenue course Sunday. There were many entries and much of the racing was of an informal nature. However, in the regular events, the results were as follows:

Mile handicap—Bert Burrell, 110 yards, first; Percy A. Deacon, scratch, second. Time, 2:23 2-5.

Lehner was won by the former. Time, 2:25 2-5.

Percy Deacon rode an exhibition half, paced by Rosenheim and Gooch, in 0:49 4-5.

BOXERS BATTLE.

The Reliance Club Entertainment Was a Success.

The entertainment given by the Reliance Club last night brought out a large attendance. The gymnasium was filled to the doors, and many were obliged to stand. The programme consisted entirely of glove contests. First, six preliminary bouts between promising amateurs, occupied attention. These were for three rounds each, but were hardly up to the standard of exhibition events generally witnessed in the club. The features were the two concluding four round bouts for a decision.

The first exhibition was between E. Kirchner of the Reliance and Roy Watkins, a colored lad. Neither showed much science, but managed to create considerable amusement. T. Williams and J. Kenney, both of the Reliance, followed. Their bout was interesting, but lacked vim. Henry Martin, unattached, and Cain of the Manhattan Club next mixed things for three rounds in a lively fashion.

Ed Smith and Charles Tye of the Acme Club then donned the mits. The spectators were accustomed to seeing the two in more formidable array than an exhibition would warrant, and so were impatient to see some hard fighting. In this they were disappointed, but the expressions of disapproval which were heard at times during the bout were indicative of ignorance of the rules governing friendly exhibitions. Both of the men won honors, though Tye was not inclined to show himself to too good advantage. Smith is a pretty little fighter and has much science to back up his physical prowess.

Cathcart and Lawlor were not evenly matched, for the former tipped the scales fully twenty-five pounds heavier than the latter. However, the little man put up a game fight and landed frequently. In the second round Cathcart had Lawlor on the ropes, and if a decision was to have been given would have received it at the end of the bout. Credit is due Lawlor, however, for his clever stand.

After this came the chief events of the evening. William Hogan, Reliance, weighing 112 pounds, faced Frank Maynard of the Oakland Athletic Club, who weighed in 107 pounds. This was a four round match for a decision. James Smith of the Reliance Club was appointed referee and E. J. Breiling, Reliance, and H. B. Boyd, Olympic, were named as judges.

The first round demonstrated the fact that the fight was for blood. Hogan landed a vicious upper cut, and after some close in-fighting Maynard went down. A few seconds later clinches were the order, and the referee had hard work in making the men separate without being forced. Maynard soon went down again, and directly after getting up was knocked on the ropes. He swung wild blows, but finally landed one which staggered his opponent. Some quick right counters and left jabs put Hogan all but out. Maynard followed him to the ropes, and in a clinch fouled, though the referee took no notice of it. The gong was the only thing that saved Hogan from going out.

The second round opened with Hogan decidedly groggy. The men refused to break away from clinches when ordered, and Maynard several times used his hands in a manner which from a critical standpoint would be considered foul. He received a beautifully blacked optic, but in return landed a blow on the point, which laid his opponent low. Hogan was up again and managed to duck two knockout blows. At this time the coaching and outside interference in favor of Maynard grew obnoxious and several protests were raised by the spectators.

In the third round the men continued to clinch, and the referee was obliged to throw them apart forcibly. Hogan took his corner at the sound of the gong, but was very groggy.

In the opening of the fourth round Hogan came up stronger and landed a right blow square in the mouth. He eluded a vicious right, but did not seem to know what he was doing. Captain Fletcher, at this point, objected to outside talk and interference. In a loud voice, he called to one of the offenders to keep silence and his action received well merited applause. The round closed in Maynard's favor, and he was given the decision. Hogan was severely punished, but was game to the last.

In the last event of the evening, James Feeley and Thomas Beck, both of the Reliance, met in the arena. Beck weighed 140 pounds, while Feeley tipped the scales nine pounds the better. Feeley allowed Beck to make a punching bag of him from the start, and was evidently frightened when he stood up to fight.

The round closed in Maynard's favor, and by both. Feeley was rushed on to the ropes twice, and Beck was doing all the fighting. Feeley fell after missing a blow and received considerable punishment before the gong sounded.

In the second round, Feeley landed a hard left on Beck, but in turn was knocked down with a right counter. Feeley ducked a vicious swing, but held his hands up to shield his face when his opponent rushed in. He was whipped from that time on, and only tried to avoid punishment by hiding his face behind his gloves. When he was again laid low Beck committed an unpardonable foul by hitting him when he was down. For this Beck received deserved hisses, and if the referee had done as he should the fight would have been given to the prostrate man. Notwithstanding this, it was Smith's round.

The third round was the last. Feeley started in to show the only gameness he had during the contest, but foolishly insisted in holding his head down as he rushed. A stiff upper cut early laid him low, and though he tried to rise he was counted out. The fallen gladiator remained unconscious for twenty minutes and Beck won the fight.

It was announced that another exhibition would be given next month.

BLUE RIBBON DAY.

Large Crowd and Much Sport at the Velodrome.

The blue ribbon day for the benefit of the North California Division of the League of American Wheelmen was held at the Velodrome in San Francisco last Saturday.

Never has a cycle meet in the history of California sports brought out such a large crowd nor been the occasion of such good sport. The inclemency of the weather had no effect on the spirits of the lovers of the sport.

Fred J. Loughead, the Canadian champion, paced by Dow, Becker and Boyden on a triplet, made an exhibition run of one-third of a mile and covered the distance in 3 4-5 seconds, which is record time. It was also said that Loughead was out of condition, but his riding failed to show it. One can easily understand, after seeing his ride, how well he deserves the title of champion. He will rank very high among the professionals here on the coast.

Otto Ziegler, the California champion, lowered the coast record in a half mile exhibition, triple paced. He made it in 53 1-5 seconds, the former record being 56. Ziegler showed splendid form, and with a little more conditioning will be a prominent factor at the Velodrome meets. He is very popular with California audiences and received an ovation on his appearance.

In the second heats of the third of a mile scratch, Charley Wells was shut out, being beaten by both R. Terrill and Allan Jones.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

the half mile by doing an exhibition run in 51 seconds flat. He was paced by an amateur triplet team.

There were six heats in the one-third mile handicap amateur. Elford took the first in 47 3-5 seconds. George Fuller won the second. The third and fourth were won by Alborelle and Mott respectively, and Russ won the fifth. The sixth was won by Kenna.

This brought the six fastest amateurs of the coast into the final, and it was a fight from the crack of the pistol. The crowd went wild over the finish. With Kenna and Russ fighting it out in front together, Mott came on the inside and got the pole and Russ was beaten. It was so close between Mott and Kenna when they crossed the tape the judges called it a dead heat. The audience was about equally divided, half yelling for Mott and the other half for Kenna. Their time was 43 seconds flat, American record. Russ took third.

Gooch won the final heat in the amateur half mile handicap, Kenna finished second. The time was 1:05. In the third heat Squires and Deacon both fell, but were not hurt.

HANDBALL CONTESTS.

The Reliance Tournament Is Now at Its Heighth,

The handball tournament in progress at the Reliance Club is attracting considerable attention. Already many of the games have been played, and the scores show that the participants know how it should be done. The following teams are entered:

Jellett and Jellett, scratch; Oliver and Mahoney, scratch; Caire and Creely, handicap, 25 points; Downey and Howlett, 28 points; Reilly and Donnelly, 35 points; Ewing and Milwain, 35 points; Cadogan and Carlton, 30 points; Cushing and Bates and Cushing, from Ewing and Milwain, 35 points; Burrill and Mason, 46 points; Arlett and Arlett, 46 points; Gooch and Elford, 46 points.

The games are for 71 points. P. Cadogan was the handicapper and Bob French of the Acme Club is acting as umpire.

The games, which are played nightly, will terminate a week from tonight, providing the schedule is carried out as arranged. Prizes valued at $20, $10 and $5 are the reward.

In the matches so far the winners are: Bates and Cushing, from Ewing and Milwain; Jelett and Jelett, from Oliver and Mahoney; Oliver and Mahoney, from Arlett and Arlett; Jellett and Jellett from Arlett and Arlett; Burrill and Mason, from Dean and Elder; Cadogan and Carlton, from Arlett and Arlett.

The games are lively ones, and nightly there is a large attendance.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Two Amateur Clubs Cross Bats for Local Honors.

The Heesemans, a newly organized baseball team of Oakland, composed of some of the best amateur ball players on the coast, defeated the Oak street club Sunday afternoon by a score of 12 to 8.

Manager Walter Fry was quite elated over the victory of his team, and promises to spring many surprises before the season closes.

The delivery of Nolan and the stick work of Smith, Breed and Stutt were the principal features of the game.

Next Sunday the Heesemans cross the bay and try conclusions with the Silver Sprays at Central Park, in the morning, and in the afternoon they cross bats with the soldiers at the Presidio.

Manager Fry will soon challenge the famous Alerts of Alameda to a match game. This should prove exceedingly interesting, as the two teams are very evenly matched.

Young Pioneers Beaten.

The Young Pioneer baseball club met the Tufts Lyons Jrs. of San Francisco Sunday on the Peralta street grounds, and the visitors carried of all the honors, defeating the local men by a score of 17 to 10. The Oaklanders put up a good game, but were outclassed in many ways.

Camera Club Cyclists.

Captain Argenti and the members of the Camera Club Cyclists had a short country run last Sunday. The run was from the foot of Broadway via San Pablo avenue, Berkeley, Temescal and San Leandro. The club will have a run to Palo Alto Sunday, February 7th.

A DEBATE FOR HONORS.

Final Contest in the Carnot Matter Takes Place Tonight.

Evidence of a Genuine Boom in the Game of Baseball.

BERKELEY, Jan. 27.—The final contest for choosing the Carnot debaters will be held in Stiles Hall tonight. The subject is:

"Resolved, That, for the welfare of France as a nation, there should be established a decentralized system of education."

The following students are entered: Overstreet, E. J. Marks, C. E. Fryer, Henderson, Finnigan, Son, Carver, Dannenbaum and A. C. Marks. A. L. Weil has withdrawn on account of sickness. The order of speaking, and the sides were not announced until yesterday afternoon.

The agitation for greater student support in contributions for the college journal has by no means subsided. The latest move is to turn the work in English composition into practical use, and Professor Syle will give an exercise to the class suitable for the "Occident" or the "Magazine." Efforts are still being made to have editorial work and contributed matter receive due credit in the English department.

Professor Syle's class in Eighteenth Century Literature has presented several new volumes to the English department of the library, without which, many of the thirty-six students would have been unable to complete the required reading. Among the books are "Rasselas," selections from Burke, "Clarissa Harlowe," "Tom Jones," "Joseph Andrew," by Fielding, Smollet's "Humphrey Clinker," Stern's "Tristram Shandy" and "A Sentimental Journey," Walpole's "Castle of Otranto" and Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."

The Student's Bible Class meetings are being held every Sunday this term in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church. Lectures will be delivered each week by members of the faculty or distinguished men from around the bay.

Professor Le Conte, who has been seriously ill at his home in Berkeley, is reported out of danger and on a fair way to recovery. The reception in the Hopkins Art Institute, may have to be postponed.

This term's baseball boom seems to be genuine and permanent. The campus is occupied every afternoon. Donald M. Claren has been chosen captain by the class of '99. The Freshman team will select its own captain. The Sophomores defeated the Berkeley High School by a score of 10 to 6, Monday afternoon. A game between the Freshmen and the High School was billed for this week. Each class is striving hard for the championship.

The following Y. M. C. A. officers for this term have been elected: President, Reno H. Hutchinson; vice-president, Fred Fairchild; secretary, Earl Swan; treasurer, W. W. Bristol.

C. R. Morse is arranging for a concert to be given in San Francisco by the Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo Club, at an early date.

President Bishop of the Student's Agricultural Society read a paper on the "Outlook for Fallow Crops," before a meeting of the society yesterday afternoon.

The Unda case was finally disposed of at the meeting of the Trustees, when, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Marshal's statements were upheld and Unda's license revoked. There was a protest against discriminating against Unda, as he was one among many law-breakers in that line.

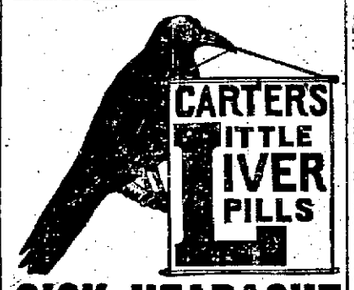
The protest of the Southern Pacific Company against the taxation of its property on Shattuck avenue, for the improvement of the street, was overruled. Resolutions were passed asking the Legislature to aid John C. Pelton, on, the aged educator.

E. A. Mack, D. H. Yates, Dr. W. Allen, W. T. Gillihan and other citizens of Berkeley met Monday night in Odd Fellows' Hall and organized a Forester's Insurance Association.

It has just been decided by the Graduate Council of the University that graduate students working for a degree must work very much harder, and accomplish more before they can receive the coveted honor.

Dr. Herman Partsch, U. C. '81, has presented the library with a copy of a work written by himself, on the "Ills of Indigestion, Their Cause and Their Cures."

Director Norton has again issued a public statement condemning the vaccination law. He is supported by Prof. Walter Kenyon of the Stockton Manual Training School.



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMERS TO DEPART.

Del Norte, Grays Harbor	Jan. 27
Arcata, Coos Bay	Jan. 27
Empire, Coos Bay	Jan. 27
Czarina, Coos Bay	Jan. 27
State of California, Portland	Jan. 28
Mexico, San Diego	Jan. 28
Colon, Panama	Jan. 28
Sunol, Grays Harbor	Jan. 28
Corona, Humboldt Bay	Jan. 28
A. Blanchard, Oregon ports	Jan. 29
City Puebla, Vic and Pgt Sd	Jan. 29
Farallon, Yaquina Bay	Jan. 30
Eureka, Newport	Jan. 30
Queen, San Diego	Feb. 1
Columbia, Portland	Feb. 2
Gaelic, China and Japan	Feb. 2
Coos Bay, Newport	Feb. 3

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.

Empire, Coos Bay	Jan. 27
North Fork, Humboldt Bay	Jan. 27
San Juan, Panama	Jan. 27
Washtenaw, Tacoma	Jan. 27
Corona, Humboldt Bay	Jan. 27
San Mateo, Comox	Jan. 27
Alice Blanchard, Portland	Jan. 27
Jeanie, Departure Bay	Jan. 27
Eureka, Newport	Jan. 28
Farallon, Yaquina Bay	Jan. 28
Wellington, Departure Bay	Jan. 29
Columbia, Portland	Jan. 30
Queen, San Diego	Jan. 30
Walla Walla, Vic and Pgt Sd	Jan. 30
San Jose, Panama	Jan. 31
Crescent City, Crescent City	Feb. 1
Coos Bay, Newport	Feb. 1
State of California, Portland	Feb. 4
Arcata, Coos Bay	Feb. 2
Czarina, Coos Bay	Feb. 2
Mexico, San Diego	Feb. 3

MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS.

WHEAT—$1.35@1.45 per ctl for common grades, $1.48¾@1.50 per ctl for average No. 1, $1.51¼@1.52½ per ctl for choice and $1.55@1.60 per ctl for extra choice for milling.

FLOUR AND MILLSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Family extras, $5@5.10; Bakers' extras, $4.90@5; superfine, $4.15@4.50 per bbl.

CORNMEAL, ETC. — Feed Corn, $17.50@18 per ton; Cracked Corn, $18.50@19 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Graham Flour, $2.85 per 100 lbs; Rye Flour, $2.75; Rice Flour, $5.75; Cornmeal, $2.35; extra cream do, $3; Oatmeal, $3.50; Oat Groats, $4; Hominy, $3.10@3.30; Buckwheat Flour, $3.25@3.50; Cracked Wheat, $3.50; Farina, $4; Whole Wheat Flour, $3; Rolled Oats (bbls), $5.50@5.90; Pearl Barley, $3.75@4; Split Peas, $3.50; Green do, $4.25 per 100 lbs.

HAY AND FEEDSTUFFS.

BRAN—$12.50@13 for the best and $12 per ton for outside brands.

MIDDLINGS—$18@19 for lower grades and $20@20.50 per ton for the best.

FEEDSTUFFS—Rolled Barley, $18@18.50; Oilcake Meal at the mill, $26.50 per ton; jobbing, $27.50; Clipped Oats, $1.30@1.50 per ctl.

HAY—Wheat, $8@11; Wheat and Oat, $7@10; Oat, $6@9; Barley, $7@8.50; River Barley, $5@6.50; Alfalfa, $6@7.50; compressed, $6@9.50; stock, $5@6; Clover, $6@8

SUFFER NO MORE NOW!
Paine's Celery Compound Is Working Miracles in Curing Disease.

Paine's celery compound is working miracles in the cure of disease!

So says a recent article by the foremost medical essayist in Boston.

"Nothing shows more conclusively," he adds, "the astonishing capability of Paine's celery compound than the thoughtful, open-minded class of people who use it and recommend it, both in public and among their closest and dearest friends and relatives. Among us (physicians) there is no longer any hesitancy in recommending this greatest remedy without stint of praise."

About the same time the above article was published there appeared in the Boston Journal the following letter from David K. Chasser of 452 Windsor st., Cambridgeport, a suburb of Boston:

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary merits of Paine's celery compound. For some time past I have been under the treatment of two well-known local doctors, but their combined efforts proved of no avail. I have been for years a harsh skeptic in regard to advertised medicines, but having suffered excruciating pains in the head, which the doctors informed me were due to neuralgic symptoms, I determined to try Paine's celery compound, on the advice of a friend.

"To my surprise I found an entire change going on after taking a little over three bottles, and I began to feel like a new man. I have for the past 10 or 12 years suffered from pains in the back and other symptoms of derangement of the kidneys and bladder, and have spent many sleepless nights in consequence, but now I sleep sound, thanks to the common sense which induced me to try Paine's celery compound. I will ever praise the marvelous potency of this valuable medicine, and at any time will be glad to give personal testimony at my address, should any sufferer care to call, as I consider it selfish to keep such a blessing housed up, and think the proprietors of Paine's celery compound deserving of more thanks than I can convey in words, for making me a new man."

A word to other sufferers:

Go to your druggist for a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and allow him to sell you nothing else!

$1.15@1.25 per ctl; Large Whites, $1@1.15 per ctl; Pinks, $1.05@1.20; Reds, $1.10@1.20; Blackeye, $1.10@1.15; Red Kidney, $2.50; Limas, $1.60@1.70; Butters, $1.25@1.50; Pea, $1.15@1.30.

SEEDS—Brown Mustard, $2.50@2.75; Yellow Mustard, $1.75@2 ctl; Flax, $1.35@1.40; Canary Seed, 1¾@2¼c per lb; Alfalfa, 6¼c; Rape, 2½c; Hemp, 3c.

DRIED PEAS—Niles, $1@1.20 per ctl; Green, $1.40@1.50 per ctl.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Sweet Potatoes, $1.25@1.60; Early Rose, 70@85c; River Reds, 65@75c; Burbank Seedlings, 50@75c per ctl for Rivers and $1.10 for Salinas.

ONIONS—$1.25@1.65 per ctl; Oregons, $1.60@1.90.

VEGETABLES—Mushrooms, 8@15c per lb; latter figure for buttons; Marrowfat Squash, $5@6 per ton; Los Angeles Tomatoes, 75c@$1.25 per box; Dried Peppers, 7@8c per lb; Green Peas, 3@4c; Los Angeles String Beans, 6@10c; Dried Okra, 8@9c per lb; Cabbage, 40@50c per ctl; Carrots, 25@30c per sack; Garlic, 1½@2c per lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Creamery — Fancy, 20@21c per lb; seconds, 18@19 per lb.

Dairy—Fancy, 15@16c; good to choice, 13@14c.

Pickled, 13@14c per lb.

Firkin—13@14c per lb.

Creamery Tub—16@18c per lb.

CHEESE — Choice mild new, 10@10½c; common to good old, 8@9c; Cream Cheddar, 11@12c; Young America, 11c; Western, 11@12c; Young America, 11@12c; Western, 11@12c; Eastern, 13@14½c per lb.

EGGS — Eastern, 15@16c per dozen for fancy; Ranch Eggs, 18@20c; Store Eggs, 16@17½c; Duck Eggs, 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 12@13c per lb for Gobblers; 12@13c per lb for Hens; Dressed Turkeys, 14@16c per lb; Geese, per pair, $1.50@1.75; Ducks, $5@6.50 per doz; Hens, $3.50@4.50; Roosters, young, $4@5; do, old, $3.50@4; Fryers, $4@4.50; Broilers, $3.50@4 for large and $2.50@3.50 for small; Pigeons, $2@2.50 per doz for young, and $1 for old.

GAME — English Snipe, $3 per dozen; Jack Snipe, $1.50 per dozen; Hare, $1; Rabbits, $1.50 for Cottontails and $1@1.25 for small; Gray Geese, $2.50; White Geese, $1; Brant, $1.25@1.50; Honkers, $4.

SAN FRANCISCO MEAT MARKET.

LAMB—Spring, —; yearlings, 7@8c per lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 3c per lb for large and medium and 3½c for small; dressed do, 4@5c per lb.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SANITARY PLUMBING.
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Palpitation of the heart, nervousness

TALES OF TWO CATS.

One Fancies Stuffed Birds and the Other Steals a Watch.

"Jim" is a very intelligent cat who is the pride of all the clerks of a well known business house on Market street. Jim has become thoroughly familiar with "men and things," but the other day an incident occurred which shows that even the most intelligent cats can sometimes be mistaken, says the Philadelphia Record. It happened that a young lady entered the store in question, wishing to pay a bill. She was told to take a seat on the large settee while the office boy obtained the receipt. Now the back of this settee rests against a railing which incloses the office. This railing is very much like a backyard fence, and for that reason is a favorite place for Jim. He was in this place when the lady took the seat, and he cast admiring glances at her. She was neatly attired in black and had a large stuffed bird in her hat. Everything went well until Jim spied this bird, and with a jump he was on her hat, much to the alarm and fright of the lady, who instantly jumped to her feet screaming loudly. Jim was quickly removed, but could not be driven away while the lady remained in the store. The clerks are going to give Jim a stuffed bird for a Christmas present.

Here is another cat story. James Bell, of No. 1223 South Twenty-third street, owns a pretty Maltese cat, whose only fault is kleptomania. Madge is the cat's name and she steals anything that comes her way. While Mr. Bell was eating his supper a few evenings ago he was startled by a funny noise on the stairs. Running in the direction of the racket he beheld the thieving cat coming down the stairs with his gold chain in her mouth, while the watch was bumping against each step, evidently much to the delight of the cat. Quickly seizing his timepiece, Mr. Bell made a lunge for the cat, but Madge escaped. Lately the family has been at a loss to know what Madge has done with her kittens. Their whereabouts were discovered last night by Mr. Bell, who found the tiny creatures cosily nestled in his new silk hat.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Compressed Air.

"I don't see why Americans should be so far ahead in so many things and yet so far behind in the use of compressed air," said C. L. Mueller of Hamburg, Germany, at the Metropolitan. "In my city experiments have been successfully made by which persons have traveled twenty miles in eleven minutes in a pneumatic tube and several miles will soon be in operation in Germany. The pneumatic cylinders in which the passengers are seated are fed with pure air, and no one has as yet felt any bad effects from being slid thus rapidly through space. In London there are many miles of pneumatic tubes for transporting parcels, and yet there are none in America, except as between different portions of buildings. With the United States leading, as it does, in railroads, I expected to see it far in advance of us as to the use of compressed air, and was disappointed at not learning anything new about it in this country."—Washington Star

Afternoon Tea at Bryn Mawr.

Out at Bryn Mawr College the practice has been adopted of serving tea every afternoon in the rooms of the Graduate Club. Each member acts as hostess in turn, and any who drops in can have their digestion impaired by drinking as many cups of tea as they like. The new club rooms were fitted up last spring. The girls attending Bryn Mawr College have one peculiar regulation. Any of the girls can receive gentlemen callers, but it is agreed that any girl who has a gentleman stay longer than 10 o'clock forfeits fifty cents for each offense to the class fund. Occasionally, some young man who has come a long distance to see a Bryn Mawr girl offers to pay the forfeit, but, as a rule, the girls are very particular and give callers a pointed hint that 10 o'clock is the limit.—Philadelphia Times.

Bay City Flour makes the best bread.